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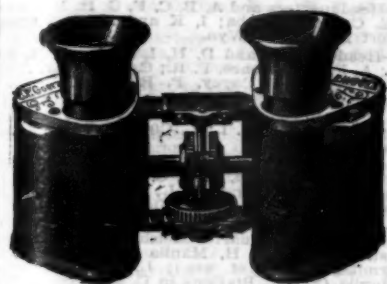
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VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 1920.

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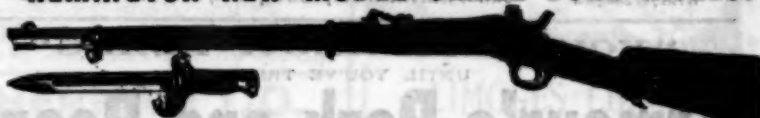
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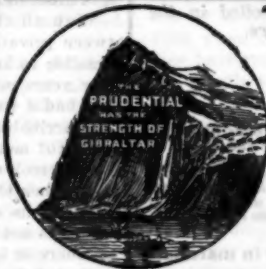
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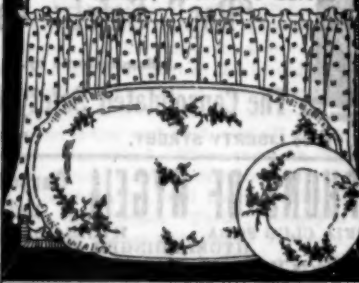
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pleased, you will confer a favor by returning them immediately,
if not satisfied, and have your money refunded.Prices just consistent with perfection in materials
and workmanship.

Esquitos 3 1/2 in.	Panetelas 4 1/2 in.	
\$8.00	\$9.00	per thousand.
2.00	2.25	per carton of 250 cigarettes.
.08	.09	in Postage Stamps will bring

a sample package of 10 Cigarettes by return mail, and
our thanks for giving us a trial.

The Havana Cigarette Co.,216 Lafayette Street,
New Orleans, La.**Schotten's STANDARD COFFEES**All Roasted Coffees packed under our name are natural
dry roast, free from manipulation and "doping," which
practice we claim impairs their drinking qualities.**Schotten's PURE GROUND SPICES.**Our Ground Spices are warranted as represented, PURE, with-
out any mental reservation, and can be sold with impunity in
all States where there exist the most stringent pure food laws.Established 1847: **WM. SCHOTTEN & CO., ST. LOUIS.**average, especially upon the training of the striking per-
sonnel which engages less attention these days than it
should. The Spaniards learned this to their cost in the
Cuban war.The protection given by the armored deck to the part
in the rear of the turret is considered altogether insuffi-
cient; and a weak point, our French contemporary holds,
is the transverse bulkheads separating the guns of one
side of the ship from those of the other. Against an ex-
plosive shell these bulkheads would show their weakness."There are no longitudinal bulkheads," it says, "joining
the bulkheads to each other. An enfilading fire striking
the deck above could cause tremendous ravages in the
rapid fire battery of 14 guns in the center." The French
critic steers clear of passing an opinion on the super-
posed turret system, beyond saying that the Americansappear no more settled as regards this system than they
were some years ago.The great extension of the use of electricity in the
Kearsarge and Kentucky is the subject of favorable re-
mark, qualified somewhat by the admission that a re-
action against the use of electricity has set in with us,
the chief apostle of the reaction being Admiral Melville.
The French view is that if one can place the generating
dynamoes near the boilers and machinery, as is generally
the case, it is an advantage to replace the steam pipes
of the motors with electric wires. Another advantage
lies in the power of the electric motors to be put into
action almost instantly, whereas the steam motors have
to be heated in advance. The steel used in the large
forgings of the machinery is likely, according to the
French opinion, to have a much larger use. One of its
chief recommendations being that it has less liability to
fracture than ordinary steel. The French journal accom-
panies its article with a picture of the Kentucky under
full speed.**MILITIA AS A NATIONAL RESERVE.**A writer in the "North American Review" recommends
the reorganization of the militia by Congress as a na-
tional volunteer reserve maintained and controlled by the
national government. He also condemns the practice of
having in the Guard civil associations whose membership
is identical with that of the company or regiment. He
says that this system "places enlisted men on an abso-
lute equality with officers in civil meetings, allows them
to dictate the policy of the company, elect disbursing
officers, control expenditure of funds, and in meetings
freely criticize the acts of superiors."The ideas are all very well provided—and here is the
stumbling block to all such reforms of the militia—it is
possible to get the volunteers. Experience has demon-
strated that no difficulty whatever exists in obtaining
volunteers when active duty is required and the honor
of the flag and the country is at stake. Whether a vol-
unteer reserve could be organized and maintained under
the control of the general government is problematical.
Its membership must come from the ranks of men who
are toiling for their daily bread, and to be effective a
great deal of time must be given for drill and instruction
which may mean just so much sacrifice of earnings, and
in many instances jeopardizing the positions they hold.
As such organizations would practically be under the
control of paid United States officers, the volunteers
might conclude that these conditions would not appeal
to them as they do to officers of the Guard. These argu-
ments apply with some force to the present system, but
there are compensations in the shape of the social and
civil organizations and the privilege of electing their own
officers, and the knowledge that their private affairs are
not entirely ignored in cases of emergency. We think
we state it fairly when we say that in the civil organiza-
tions of Guard companies the rule is that the rank of an
officer is respected and his acts are not criticized unless
it is absolutely necessary that they should be.With all the civil rapprochement that now exists be-
tween private and officer in the Guard it is almost im-
possible to keep the membership up to the proper limit.
For years only one regiment in the State of New York
has had a full membership, and that condition is said to
be ascribable to the fact that the regiment was com-
posed of men who fraternized so freely in a social way
that it took on 'be nature of a club. In one regiment in
New York City, which has a glorious war record, nearly
half of the companies have been below the legal limit,
and it is not a race regiment either. In the face of such
evidence it is difficult to see why great things are to be
expected from stiffening of regulations and severer dis-
cipline.Our cheerful and lively contemporary, "Life," rarely
has occasion to deal with serious things, but when it
does it seldom fails to make its points. Its remarks on
the action of the Methodist General Conference against
the canteen are particularly pithy. It says: "Everyone
knows that most soldiers drink more or less, and that
some are prone to drink to excess. The object of the
canteens—in which nothing stronger than beer is sold—is
to keep bad whiskey out of soldiers and make them
do their drinking in the most moderate and orderly man-
ner possible. This object the canteens accomplish. They
promote moderation, order and decency in the Army.
The testimony of Army officers that that is so is over-
whelming. The government cannot prevent soldiers
from drinking. It has not the power. Soldiers are not
under sentence for crime, and though they are under
discipline, they still retain a certain measure of freedom,
and if at times they want to drink they can find the op-
portunity and the rum. Moreover, the government com-
mends the sale of beer and also of whiskey every time it
sells a stamp to a brewer or distiller. So the abolition
of the canteen will by no means terminate the govern-
ment's connection with the beer business. The truth is
that our Methodist brethren in working for the over-
throw of the Army canteen are working for the promo-
tion of drunkenness, disease and misconduct."The Navy Department is in almost daily receipt of
reports from its corps of inspectors that the iron and
steel mills of the country are not able to insure delivery
of material with sufficient rapidity to maintain fair pro-
gress in the work of naval construction at the several
points where ships and machinery are under way. This,
of course, is an important measure of the prosperity
of the country, but it is just as embarrassing as though
due to other and preventable causes.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

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93 Nassau Street, New York.
Washington, D. C., Office: Room 20, 1417 G Street. William M. Mason, Representative.
Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Though disturbances in China are no novelty it seems probable that those which are agitating the scattered foreigners in the country near Peking are more serious than usual. They are coincident with the beginning of extensive railroad building, an innovation that could not fail to be exciting to the hordes of Chinese who now depend for a living upon the carrying trade by means of the mule, camel, cart and wheelbarrow. If this is the true origin of the attack upon foreigners the turbulent career of the Boxers is not difficult to understand, and it is not without its parallel in more civilized communities, but we have not seen this excuse given in any of the dispatches. The genesis of the trouble seems to have been the usual one in China, a manifestation of popular feeling that would amount to nothing if it had been met with firmness in its inception. It was allowed to gather strength until the Government was worsted in one or two encounters when the Imperial troops abandoned their position as defenders of the peace and joined with the hands which had now risen to the dignity of organized rebels.

The movement appears to have begun in the province of Shansi, southwest of Peking, where an ancient mining industry has given rise to a population which Richthofen found to be not disinclined to turbulence. In this region a society known to the dispatches as "Boxers" seems to have been chosen as the means of impressing the Imperial Government with a sense of popular unrest. The Boxers are supposed to be an athletic society, a sort of "Turn Verein," but even the Chinese Minister professes to be ignorant of them. They may be the Brothers of Righteous Harmony; as some give their name, but their present efforts are directed toward anything but peace. After a successful career of local disturbance in Shansi a strong band of Boxers moved over into the Imperial province of Chihli and found themselves at once about 100 miles from Peking. They seem at first to have passed by the important town of Pao-tung-fu, the capital of Chihli. At the latter place there is a considerable number of American missionaries and between them and Peking there are stations of Belgian Catholics. The latter felt the first blow of the advancing rioters. The Belgians were intercepted in an attempt to retreat on Peking, but appear to have been rescued by a force from the Imperial city. This action seems to have excited the rebels, if we are to believe the later dispatches, and a more determined attack was made on the Pao-tung-fu missionaries who were going to Tien Tsin by boat. Several missionaries are known to have been murdered and the Empress and Imperial Princes are accused of connivance in these excesses, but we may hope that more exact information will relieve the Chinese Government of this serious disgrace. The dispatches indicate a rapidly increasing tide of revolt.

In consequence of this outbreak, six foreign governments, American, British, Italian, French, Japanese and Russian, have landed a combined force of officers and men at Taku and required the Chinese Government to send them to Peking by rail. A strong foreign fleet has also assembled at Taku, containing nine Russian, three British, three German, three French, two American, two Japanese and one Italian warship. There was great objection to the entry of these troops into Peking, and the incident is, in fact, more serious than the landing of marines in 1898. It is reported that a large body of soldiers is on the Russian vessels, and it is certain that this power has a strong force within easy reach at Port Arthur. A smaller but important body of Germans is on the Shantung Peninsula to the South. Never before except in time of declared war has China seen her foes gather about her in equal strength.

For it is idle to deny that these foreign armaments occupy the position of stern and formidable antagonists

to the autonomy of China. Within the year, Italy, Germany and France are currently reported to have made demands that look to the seizure or concession of important areas of Chinese territory in addition to what they hold now. Germany is in possession of a considerable district taken as a punishment for or so-called security against popular disturbance of just the kind the world is watching now. The designs of Russia are believed to point to a control of Chinese provinces of so sweeping a nature that it is only the jealousy of her European neighbors that prevents her assumption of sovereign power over all the northern part of her Asiatic neighbor. It is certain that if the dismemberment of China were to begin Great Britain would insist on taking a large share. Whatever truth there may be in these rumors there is no doubt that if one power acts the others will act, too.

The situation of the Imperial throne is undoubtedly perilous. The Emperor has been deposed by a woman who has no shadow of right and who signalled her usurpation by an exhibition of opposition to foreigners that is called conservatism in China and which is the same policy the Boxers profess. They and the Empress are in one boat and they are the supporters of a policy for which she has shed more than one man's blood. Violent as have been some of the storms that beset the Chinese throne in this century the Imperial family has never before exhibited such weakness as it is showing now, and dynastic weakness is a dangerous thing in China. Twice before it has brought the country under the rule of the foreigner, and if the events of the past afford precedent by which the future may be judged the dynasty which now rules the empire ought to be nearing its downfall.

Nine hundred years ago the ancestors of the Manchus who are now seated on the Dragon throne entered Peking as conquerors. It was a time of disturbance, two Tartar tribes giving the then Emperor so much trouble that he invited, or at least permitted, a third tribe to set up equal claims to the supremacy. Only a century later the Mongol cousins of this clan determined to show their power, for the great Genghis Khan was their leader, and in 1235 he became master of Peking and of all China, north of the Yellow River, driving the usurpers to that Manchuria from which their descendants issued three centuries later to seize the Chinese throne again. The strain of the great conqueror seems to have become vitiated rapidly, for his dynasty lasted only a century and a third, and in 1368 a native rebel reconquered the throne, the two foreign occupations having lasted 250 years.

The second experience was remarkably like the first. China was full of successful rebels who had even captured Peking and the same Manchus who made the first entry mentioned were again warring against the Chinese. Again they were invited to enter the Empire, this time to join the beaten Chinese army and drive out the successful rebels. They consented and went to the Imperial city to defend but remained to usurp. Dating from 1644 when the first Emperor of their line was set up they have ruled China for 256 years. Their government has usually been sagacious and sometimes strong, but it seems to be breaking up under precisely the conditions that preceded the former change of dynasty. During thirty out of the last forty years the throne has been occupied by minors, the country being ruled by the vigorous woman who, without royal blood or lawful power, has known how to exercise a control that no one has been cunning enough to break.

In some respects the present circumstances of China are different from any that have gone before. For the first time in her long history her people have been made to understand that the foreigner is their superior in knowledge and ability and her Emperor has been forced to acknowledge the equality of other powers. The second foreign dynasty in China has been subdued by the co-operation of all civilized powers against it. The process has been so thorough that the ancient Empire stands confessedly helpless while nations she has affected to despise dispute over the manner of spoliating her. With all her former troubles China has never yet confronted a situation in which she was surrounded in time of peace by foes whose attack she could not dream of resisting, as she is now.

Politically the situation is equally remarkable. The deposed Emperor lost his throne because of his desire to provide his people with the learning of the very nations whose marines are now at the door of his palace. His usurping aunt rules by calling around her the same prejudices and ignorances that move the Boxers. The foreigners have only to notify the Emperor that they do not recognize his abdication and the throne becomes at one stroke pro-foreign instead of anti-foreign in sympathy. What immediate effect this would have in China we do not pretend to say, nor whether such a change would be agreeable to all the powers. We believe, however, that an entire change in the attitude of the official world of China is necessary before the fine schemes for covering that country with railroads and other modern requirements can succeed. It is not difficult to discern the policy of America in this juncture.

It is not the interest of the United States to see the Chinese Empire destroyed as a political entity and parcelled out among our rivals who seek dominion for the trade it will give them. Where will our interests be if nations like the Russian, German, French, Italian and British divide the country? The only purpose of such a division is to obtain extensive tracts over which they can enjoy exclusive rights of trade. Such a partition is unnecessary and our policy should be directed toward maintaining the integrity of the Chinese Empire. If the restoration of the lawful ruler can accomplish this

with no more internal disturbance than the continuance of the Empress' regime produces there is no reason in law or vested rights why we should not advocate it. The hostility of this usurper has produced conditions so critical and dangerous to every relation of the outer world with China that the powers are justified in treating her with a firm hand.

A YEAR'S WORK IN LUZON.

It was only the other day that a member of the Senate spoke about the slight hold we had on the Philippines and based an attack on the government upon the statement that our occupancy of the Islands was practically confined to Manila and the territory immediately contiguous. It is scarcely surprising that there is a great general ignorance as to our military status in the archipelago when a member of our highest legislative body confesses to such an indifference to facts. If the Honorable Senator had intelligently digested the news from the Philippines as it has been appearing in the Army and Navy Journal he could hardly have made such a blunder. It was only a few issues ago that we announced that there are over 200 American military posts in Luzon, which is about the size of the State of New York. With its area of 47,000 square miles we have thus a military post for every 235 square miles. Place 200 posts in New York, which is 2,000 square miles larger than Luzon, and we should consider it pretty well garrisoned. The showing in Luzon is far better than the bare figures indicate because vast areas of the island are trackless wildernesses and other extensive regions are sparsely settled and of no account from a military standpoint, as there is no property there or men with which to recruit and support an army.

In May, 1899, our lines in the island were very narrow and we actually held but little territory. We held half the railroad—from Manila to San Fernando—while the insurgents held the remaining half up to Dagupan. We had about half the rolling stock in our possession and the insurgents had the remainder. The insurgents ran their trains along the road from Dagupan to within a short distance of San Fernando, while we ran our trains from Manila to San Fernando. We carried a large number of natives, who went to and fro from Manila, exchanging their fruit for tobacco, rice, and such other articles of food "for their own use." Arriving from Manila at San Fernando they would get off the train and start off undoubtedly to the insurgent lines, where they finished their ride on the other half of the track. Besides the railroad we held the strip of water known as the Pasig river and our tinclads patrolled the lake. We had an unbroken line about Manila, and that was about all the territory we had.

In the early part of June, 1899, we started out to clean up the country south of Manila, and when the campaign ended about the first of August we held, in addition to the above named places, Paranaque, Las Pinas, Bacoor, Imus, Pasig, Calamba, Los Banos, and several other towns. By this time, too, a movement had been made in the north which drove the insurgents from about San Fernando and added a few more miles of railroad to our possessions. A number of towns in the north had also been taken and held, and all around the insurgents had been thrashed. Then came on the long rainy season, but before it was fairly over another advance was made in the north, and Dagupan fell, giving us the entire line of railroad. Tarlac, Lingayen and many other important places were taken and held, and in the south our lines were also pushed out. At the close of February we were scattered about the Island of Luzon from its extreme northern point—Aparri—to the Camarines, almost at the southern end of the island. Most of the important towns on the island were in our hands and the insurgents were scattered and broken into prowling bands of ladrones, or robbers.

All this was done in a few days more than a year from the outbreak of the rebellion. In that time not one of our movements had miscarried, not one had even been checked. These great operations had been carried on with an uncertain force, with volunteers who were in process of replacement by regulars, and who, though they performed their work well, could not be depended upon as a permanent army of occupation. Our soldiers were strange to the climate, it was our first fighting under Oriental conditions, and yet we met the situation so successfully that we now absolutely dominate an island empire on which for centuries Spain was glad to keep merely a foothold.

Congress finally adjourned late on Thursday of this week leaving a large amount of business on hand, and disappointing many reasonable hopes and expectations. On another page we give the work during the closing hours of the session, and shall next week show what was left undone, as well as what was done. All expectations of legislation for the increase and improvement of the Army have been disappointed. We have a General Commanding, and an Adjutant General, with increased rank, but no increase of force, not even in the artillery. The Naval bill was held up to the last moment by a dispute over the question of establishing a government armor-plate factory and that concerning the control of coast and geodetic surveys. It is to be hoped that the short session which commences in six months will be more prolific in results.

A despatch from Newport, R. I., states that while the torpedo boat Dupont, in command of Lieut. Brown, was returning to Newport from Providence on June 6 in running into her slip she crashed bow on against the stone wall, and was seriously damaged. It is said a failure of the engines to reverse caused the accident.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

1. The Comptroller of the Treasury Department has recently received a letter from the Secretary of War inclosing a letter from Mr. A. H. Emery in which he asks for an advance of \$6,000 out of the sum of \$14,000 appropriated by Congress May 25, 1900, for the payment of debts contracted in the construction of a gun carriage being built for the War Department. The Chief of Ordnance of the War Department has indorsed the letter of Mr. Emery as follows: "Under the provisions of existing contract with A. H. Emery for a 12-inch elevating gun carriage, partial payments to the extent of 85 per cent. were provided to be made to him, and the remaining 15 per cent. was to be paid after the carriage had successfully undergone the prescribed tests. But, under the modifications caused by the act of May 25, 1900, this remaining percentage, which will amount to \$14,000, is required to be immediately paid to him and in advance of the completion of the carriage. Mr. Emery now claims that the act of May 25, 1900, practically gives to him this \$14,000 to enable him to pay indebtedness incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with the construction of his carriage and in excess of the provisions of the original contract. Partial payments on his carriage have been made from time to time on certificate of the U. S. Inspector that material to that extent has been received or completed, but in the case of this \$14,000 he claims that no such certificates are to be required, but that payment shall be made to him on his mere written statement that indebtedness to the amount claimed exists. This being such a departure from the customary method of paying public creditors, I recommend that the matter be referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision."

"The claim of Mr. Emery that the Committee of Congress understood that he was to receive this \$14,000 in installments as he might request and without the existing required formalities of inspection certificates caused this office to suppose Congress intended the \$14,000 to be paid him as an additional subsidy, and under this impression the papers were referred to the Auditor for the War Department for settlement, as is the case in all payments under special acts of Congress. His indorsement of this date shows that he considers that payments should be made on the customary certificates that value therefor has been received by the United States in material delivered or labor performed."

The Comptroller is of the opinion that it was the intention of Congress as expressed in the act above mentioned that the balance of \$14,000 should be advanced to Mr. Emery as fast as it is needed by him.

2. Captain John McGowan, U. S. N., has appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing his claim for difference between sea pay and shore pay from February 11 to March 31 while traveling under orders and while on sick leave. During the time in question Captain McGowan was traveling between Hong Kong, China and Washington on orders issued by the Navy Department giving him a leave of absence on account of sickness. The Comptroller sustains the action of the Auditor for the War Department. It is a well settled fact that Navy officers traveling under orders in other than U. S. Naval vessels, upon which they are specifically directed to travel, are regarded as in the performance of shore duty and are entitled to be paid only shore duty pay.

GENERAL SCHWAN'S EXPEDITION.

Brigadier-General Theodore Schwan has recently made a long and interesting report of the expeditionary brigade under his command in the Provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas from Jan. 4 to Feb. 8, 1900. The troops under the command of General Schwan were the 30th Inf., Colonel Cornelius Gardener; 46th Inf., Colonel W. S. Schuyler; one squadron 4th Cav. (five troops), Major J. A. Augur, 4th Cav.; one squadron 11th Cav. (four troops), Major D. E. Nolan, 11th Cav.; one battery mountain artillery (three guns), Capt. G. W. Van Deusen; one company Engineer Battalion, 2d Lieut. H. B. Ferguson; detachment Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke; detachment Hospital Corps, and two companies Macabebes scouts, 1st Lieut. W. C. Geiger, 14th Inf. The two squadrons were united under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. M. Hayes, 4th Cav., the senior cavalry officer present.

The object of the expedition was the destruction or dispersion of the insurrectionary forces in parts of the Provinces of Cavite and Laguna and in the Provinces of Tayabas and Batangas and the occupation of this territory by the American troops in such a manner as to control the country. The operations in Northern Luzon had practically cleared that part of the island by Jan. 1; but it was known that in the territory assigned to this brigade the insurgent forces were concentrated in organized bodies of considerable strength; that they were active and bold, even to the aggressive siege of positions held by our troops; that they were well armed, supplied and equipped and that they had received many accessions from the disintegrated forces of the north.

The report in detail is extremely interesting and will, at some later date, be published in its entirety. It shows that in the course of the expedition the troops under General Schwan's command fought thirty-seven successful combats and permanently occupied twenty-one places.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the week ending June 16 at the Naval War College is as follows, the lectures for this week being open to the officers in attendance, and officers of the Army and Navy only:

Monday, at 9:30—Committees 1 and 3, war games; Committees 2 and 4, tactical studies. At 11:45—"Strategic Features of Our Northwest Coast, Within the Range of the Problem," Captain Stockton.

Tuesday, at 9:30—Committees 2 and 4, war games; Committees 1 and 3, tactical studies. At 11:45—"Military Features of the Problem in the Northwest," Major Murphy, U. S. M. C.

Wednesday, at 9:30—Committees 1 and 3, war games; Committees 2 and 4, tactical studies. At 11:45—"Former Naval Operations Within the Area of the Problem," Captain Walker.

Thursday, at 9:30—Committees 2 and 4, war games; Committees 1 and 3, tactical studies. At 11:45—"Strategic Features of the Philippines, Guam and Hawaii," Lieutenant Elliott.

Friday, at 9:30—All committees; consideration of the principal problem committee. At 11:45—"Naval Strategy," Captain Mahan. This series will be read by the College Staff.

Saturday, at 9:30—Strategic Situation.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The final adjournment of Congress, which took place at 5 p. m. Thursday June 7, was much delayed by a long controversy over the Naval Appropriation bill. The House had refused to accede to the Senate amendments as to armor plate and ocean and lake surveys, which were given on page 938 of our issue of June 2. It finally yielded on certain points and an agreement was reached. The result of the contest between the Coast Survey, a branch of the treasury department, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, was in a way a compromise. The result of the armor plate discussion was a victory for the House. As finally passed it will give Secretary Long unlimited authority to contract for armor plate for any or all of the naval vessels that have been authorized by Congress, without any limitation as to price, except that it must be reasonable in his judgment. If he fails to secure contracts at reasonable figures he must build an armor plate factory. This final agreement does away with the proposed Senate amendment by which such conditions were imposed as would have made it impossible for the Secretary of the Navy to have obtained armor, and the building of ships would have been brought practically to a standstill, while the Secretary would have been compelled to embark in the experiment of government manufacture of armor. While waiting for an agreement by the conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill the House pension bills that were on the Senate calendar, fifty-eight in number, were taken up and passed.

The Senate on June 1 finally passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, carrying with it two amendments, the first providing for the promotion of Major-General Miles to be a lieutenant-general and Adjut.-Gen. Corbin to be a major-general. The amendments are as follows: "Providing: That the senior major-general commanding the army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant-general, and his personal staff shall have the rank, pay and allowances authorized for the staff of a lieutenant-general; that the adjutant-general of the Army shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a major-general in the Army of the United States, and on his retirement shall receive the retired pay of that rank. This latter provision to apply only to the present incumbent, Gen. Corbin. That the corps of cadets at West Point shall consist of one from each Congress district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and fifty from the United States at large, not more than two of whom shall be from the same State. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall be actual residents of the Congress or Territorial districts or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed." The bill appropriates \$653,614 in all.

Some one had sufficient influence with the Conference Committee to secure the omission from the Military Academy bill of the provision giving Army rank to the sword-master at the Military Academy. This has been approved by several Boards of Visitors and was warmly advocated by the superintendent, representing the officials of the Academy, with the authorization of the War Department. The defeat of the measure has accordingly excited much indignation among its friends and an inquiry will be instituted to ascertain who was responsible for the suggestion that it should be omitted from the bill.

The Senate and House have passed the joint resolution to set aside the verdict of the court-martial which dismissed George W. Kirkman from the Army, and authorizing the President to appoint him to his previous grade of captain of infantry, subject to such fine or suspension as shall in the President's judgment seem just.

The Senate has passed H. R. 9510, to appropriate \$1,000,000 annually to provide arms, etc., for the militia and to amend to that effect Section 1 of the Act of 1887, which amended Section 1661, Revised Statutes. Also pension bills granting \$50 a month to the widow of William Winthrop, late colonel and assistant judge-advocate-general of the Army; \$40 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of John D. Miley, late lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, U. S. Vols.; \$25 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of John Howard Wills, late 1st lieutenant, 22d U. S. Inf.; \$25 to the widow of Robert Rose Leitch, late chief engineer, U. S. N.; \$22 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of Frederick C. Kimball, late 1st lieutenant, 5th U. S. Inf.; and \$20 to the widow of Frank K. Upham, late captain, 1st U. S. Cav. Also H. R. 5264, to pay the estate of the late Major Guy Howard, quartermaster, U. S. Vols., the sum of \$57.80 for clothing purchased for recruits.

The House has passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint David Bagley, brother of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, a cadet at the Naval Academy. Also the bill to set aside and revoke the sentence of court martial in the case of Capt. Andrew Geddes, 25th U. S. Inf., to issue to him an honorable discharge of date of Dec. 31, 1880, and to appoint and place him upon the retired list with rank of captain.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendments S. 3565, to establish a quartermaster's depot at Omaha, Nebraska. It assigns to the Military Department of Missouri, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, the post-office and custom house in Omaha recently transferred to the War Department; also a part of the proposed court house and post-office, for which \$150,000 was recently appropriated.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably S. 4787, to appoint Thomas Lutz Stitt an officer in the Navy.

The Senate Committee on Finance has reported with amendment S. 4756, directing the issue of a duplicate of lost check drawn by Major James B. Quinn, C. E., U. S. A.

Senator Lodge has submitted a concurrent resolution, for the printing of 65,000 copies of the history of the Red Cross, with addenda embracing the work of the Red Cross in Cuba and the Philippines; 50,000 copies to be distributed by Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, and the rest to be for the use of Congress.

A careful statement on the appropriations of this session of Congress was made on June 6 by Senator Allison, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations. The statement shows that they amount to \$709,729,476. This includes \$131,247,155, estimated to be on account of or incident to the late war with Spain, and the remaining amount, \$578,482,321, represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the Government.

The House has agreed to the conference report on the bill to establish the White Cross of America.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs recommended the passage of Congressman Mudd's bill, H. R. 9201, authorizing the President to appoint during the present fiscal year ten additional cadets at large at the United States Naval Academy. The reason for the proposed legislation is the urgent need for more officers in the

Navy. The Committee also report favorably S. 1022, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools. Also S. 2884, to appoint Edward Everett Hayden, an ensign on the retired list of the Navy, as lieutenant on the active list, said appointment to create an additional number in the grade and to be made only after a satisfactory examination.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendment S. 2055, for the promotion and retirement of P. A. Surg. John F. Bransford, U. S. N.; it has reported without amendment S. 2884, for the relief of Edward Everett Hayden, an ensign on the retired list of the Navy; and S. 3077, to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., to the rank of commander.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendment H. R. 3651, to place James W. Long, late a captain in the Army, on the retired list.

The Speaker of the House has appointed Representative Watson of Indiana as Visitor to the Naval Academy, in place of Representative Grout, who was compelled by public business to tender his resignation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 12042—Mr. Foss: To provide rewards for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Authorizes for exceptional and meritorious service bronze medals of three classes, distinguished by difference in design. First class, the "honor medal," to be presented by the President or by such representative as he may designate, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or other dangerous public emergency. Second class, the "courage medal," to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy or representative, for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy or extraordinary heroism at any time. Third class, the "service medal," to be presented by the Secretary of the Navy to any person in the Navy or Marine Corps deserving thereof by reason of distinguished public service in time of war. Sec. 2. The "honor medal" to be awarded only upon recommendation of a board of from three to five officers, senior in rank if practicable, and at least one of them of the same corps as the person whose case is under consideration. Sec. 3. The "honor medal" to carry increase of pay: For an officer above rank or relative rank of captain in the Navy, fifteen per cent.; captain or commander, ten per cent.; below rank of commander, five per cent.; warrant officer, petty officer, noncommissioned officer, or enlisted man, ten per cent. Sec. 4. No claim to be considered unless made within three years from the date of acts upon which claim is based. Sec. 5. The medals to be worn on left breast upon all official occasions of ceremony where uniform is required or appropriate; right to wear medals and to increased pay may be taken away by sentence of general court-martial. Sec. 6. For exceptional service in more than one instance, instead of a second medal a bronze bar, appropriately inscribed, to be attached, each such bar to carry additional increase of pay. Sec. 7. The rewards authorized may be extended to officers and men for services since Feb. 14, 1898. Sec. 8. any appropriation for "pay, miscellaneous," to defray the cost of the medals and attachments. Sec. 9. Repeals Sections 1067, 1068, Revised Statutes, and all conflicting acts.

H. R. 12091—Mr. Meyer: To authorize the employment of Naval officers on the retired list for sea or shore duty.

H. R. 12126—Mr. Foss: To provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve.

MEANING OF PHILIPPINE WORDS.

Words of local and Spanish origin are becoming so frequent in accounts of doings in the Philippines that we have obtained from Lieut.-Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, 69th New York, accurate definitions of some of the most common. Colonel Strong, besides an extensive knowledge of the Spanish language, served until recently on the staff of General MacArthur in the Philippines as Assistant Adjutant-General.

"Barrio" is a small subdivision of a district in a Spanish township. The best English equivalent would be a borough, not as the word "borough" is used in Greater New York, but as it is used in the country towns throughout the States.

"Banca" is a small dugout, being a canoe-shaped dugout tree used by the Philippine native very much as our Indians use their canoes, propelled with a paddle. The word canoe is a very proper English equivalent for banca, with the understanding that banca is a dugout and not a frame-built vessel.

"Hike" is an expression said to have originated in Kansas and is a verb corresponding very much to "hustle." One speaks of "hike" when one wishes to give the idea of great exertion in the act of getting along at a fast pace in search of a desired object. It was originally invented, Col. Strong thinks, by the Kansas farmers when they desired to instruct their employees by giving the command "Hike yourself," with the intention of saying "get a gait on." Funston brought it to Manila and it became so popular in the Army that instead of saying "double time," or "hurry up," or anything else of that character, when an extra effort is asked of the men, they are simply told to "hike," and the cry "Hike! Hike!" is as common in the Philippines now as "forward" is in the drill book.

"Casco" is a scow used in the Bay of Manila and is all the Chinese and far Eastern provinces. It is a very large boat, capable of carrying as much as one of the New York harbor scows. It is generally propelled by a native with a long pole, who places the top of the pole on his shoulder and walks along pushing the pole down the side of the casco, and in this way makes the casco go forward, very much like one of our river canal boats propelled by hand labor. They are used entirely in the Bay of Manila for unloading every ship, large or small, that comes in, as there are no docking facilities, except for one small boat that runs from Hong Kong to Manila. But it should be in no way possible for casco to be considered like banca for one is a large, slow hulk of a boat, while the banca is a swift, light canoe. The English equivalent of casco would be lighter or scow.

"Nipa" is a grass used on all native houses for the roof. Its use on the roof of a house is a great improvement over everything else, and is generally used on account of the cooling effect it has. It is impossible to give any English equivalent other than the word grass. We speak of grass houses in this country, and nipa is simply a grass used for roofing purposes and very often acting as the outside frame of the house.

The transport Hancock, from San Francisco April 17, arrived at Manila on June 3 with the members of the Philippine Commission. The members of Gen. MacArthur's staff welcomed the commissioners on board the Hancock. At noon the commissioners landed and drove to the Palace, escorted by Gen. MacArthur's staff, a band, and two companies of the 28th Inf. with artillery. At the Palace the commissioners were welcomed in a short and forceful address. After Judge William H. Taft, president of the commission, had replied, the commissioners returned to the Hancock.

On page 965 of this issue it is stated that the 6th Cavalry is to go to Manila. A later dispatch from Washington informs us that only the first and third battalions of the 6th are ordered to the Philippines.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 6, 1900.

There are at the post eight members of the Board of Visitors, and on the adjournment of Congress the Board will possibly be increased to the full quota. The following were present at the first meeting of the Board held on Friday: Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Mr. Abraham C. Kaufman, Col. William C. Church, the Rev. Henry M. Curtis, D. D., Prof. David F. Houston, Col. Dudley Evans and the Hon. James L. Slayden. The Board organized by the election of the following officers: President, Charles F. Manderson, of Omaha, Neb.; 1st vice-president, Abraham C. Kaufman, of Charleston; 2d vice-president, Dudley Evans, of Englewood, N. J.; secretary, William C. Church, of New York. At a subsequent meeting held on Saturday afternoon the following committees were appointed: On Examinations, Discipline and Instruction, Messrs. Kaufman, Houston and A. B. Capron; Armament and Equipment, Messrs. McCook, Evans and Grosvenor; Buildings, Ground and Hygiene, Messrs. Curtis, Church and Slayden; Fiscal Affairs, Supplies and Expenditures, Messrs. Evans, Houston and Harris; On the Future of the Academy, Messrs. Slayden, McCook and Carter. Messrs. Capron, Grosvenor, Harris and Carter had not yet arrived on June 7.

The exercises of Friday afternoon were as follows: At 4 p.m. the Academic Board and officers of the post, in full uniform, called upon the Board of Visitors at the hotel and escorted them to the reviewing stand on the parade ground. The wives of the members of the Board were driven to the superintendent's quarters and there introduced by Mrs. Mills to the wives of the members of the Academic Board. The salute to the colors preceded the review as did also the salute of 17 guns in honor of the Board. The cadets were resplendent in summer uniform, the white duck trousers having been donned for the first time on June 1. The corps passed in review before the Board, first at quick then at double time. At the conclusion of the review a reception was held at the superintendent's quarters. Among the guests received by Col. and Mrs. Mills and the ladies assisting them were: The Board of Visitors and those of their families present, the officers of the post and their families, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Gen. and Mrs. Morgan, General Viele, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell, Miss Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sloane, Miss Morgan, Miss Rhett, Lieut. and Miss Braden, all from the country seats in the vicinity; Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas and Rev. Father O'Keefe, of Highland Falls; Mrs. and Miss Hallett, of New York; Mrs. Joseph P. Farley, Miss Smith and Miss Butler, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow; Miss Sibley, Miss Annie Davis, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, the Misses Craney, the Misses Jackson, Hon. and Mrs. W. H. Upson, of Akron, Ohio; the Misses Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Denton and the members of the graduating class.

Dress parade was held at 6:30, and the first of a series of delightful open air concerts was given by the Board at 8 p.m. on the lawn in front of the hotel.

On Saturday the Board of Visitors met at 10 a.m. General McCook and Colonel Church of the Board shared the cadets' mess-hall fare at dinner sitting among the cadets. They were much pleased with the substantial menu provided.

The base ball game called in the afternoon was a victory for the home team with a score of 10 to Columbia's 2. The game on Saturday of the present week will be played with the 7th regimental team. The following is a list of the Academy team in the game with Columbia: Cadets Phipps, Graham, Mumma, Brown, L. Milton, Abbot, Meyer, Lahm and Garber; subs., Dougherty and Gould.

Rear Admiral Philip of the Brooklyn Navy Yard arrived on June 2. After the evening dress parade on Saturday the young ladies of the post and a large number of cadet friends, representing the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, were entertained by Miss Banister in the interval between parade and the cadet hop. Miss Davis, Miss Anne Davis and Miss Florence Braden, assisted the hostess. Among the guests were: Cadets Birnie, Wood, Slattery, Pillsbury, Wesson, Mumma, Comly, of the 1st, Johnston, Bettison, Canfield, Haskell, Hayden, Lahm, Poole, Smith, Mitchell, of the 2d, and Tyler, Krumm, Valliant and Hodges, of the 3d class. The Misses Sibley, Adams, Annie Davis, Bessie Craney, Gertrude Mills, Jackson, Butler and Quintard were among the young ladies present. Among the guests received by Mrs. Mills and Cadet Slattery at the cadet hop in the evening were: Miss McCook, daughter of Gen. Anson G. McCook, Miss Quintard, the Misses Jackson, guests of Mrs. Larned, the Misses Butler, Bessie Craney, Osborne, Pillow, sister of Cadet Pillow, Webster, Ward, Sibley, Elise Du Barry, Adams, Hallett, Banister, Anne Davis, Annie Davis, Peaverley, Hyde and many others.

The services at the Cadet Chapel were conducted by the Chaplain on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening Admiral Philip addressed the cadets at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Three drills occurred on Monday afternoon, school of the troop on the cavalry plain; machine gun on target range and target practice, rifle and revolver, mounted, at the butts. The members of the first class and twelve members of the second participated in the cavalry drill, under Capt. Sands. Platoons were commanded by Cadets Morris and Grant of the first class. Forming by platoons, picketing, throwing the horses and charging were among the features of the drill. At the conclusion of this drill the Board of Visitors were driven to the flats near the river. Targets painted to represent men in various positions took the place of the "heads" used in the riding hall in a drill called on the programme "target practice, rifle and revolver, mounted." At the drill which followed at 6 P. M. the accuracy of machine guns was tested and their effective work was forcibly demonstrated by the riddled condition of the dummies used as targets. A campaign drill was witnessed on Tuesday, when the cadets showed their skill in loading and unloading the pack train of the mountain battery, under the command of Lieut. Lassiter. "School of the Light Battery," under Capt. Adams, followed. The event of Wednesday was a sham battle, which resulted in the surrender of the post of West Point to a superior force, consisting of three companies of cadets, who were too much for the single company of gallant defenders. The defending force, under the command of 1st Lieut. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav., occupied a position on the hill back of the Kingsland, and were flanked out of it by the attacking party advancing from Highland Falls, under command of 1st Lieut. William Lassiter. They then fell back to a position between the Sedgewick monument and the hotel, which they gallantly held until the enemy, advancing on their front and right and left flanks, finally compelled a surrender. The attacking party had a mountain battery and the defenders two Gatlings, all of which made lively music, much to the

delectation of the spectators, whose appreciation of the importance of the engagement is in proportion to the amount of noise accompanying it. Cadets Hyde and Slattery were subordinate commanders with the attacking forces and Cadet Lawson with the defenders, who were distinguished by a white band around the left arm and white gloves. All wore grey service uniforms with the slouch hat.

There remains, for Thursday, school of the battalion, equestrianism, use of the sword and military gymnastics in the gymnasium. On Friday, June 8, the ride in the hall will occur.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was a guest at the post last week. Gen. and Mrs. Pillsbury, parents of Cadet Pillsbury, who stands at the head of the first class, are guests at the hotel. Major John B. Bellinger, who has been ordered to the post as quartermaster, reported for duty on June 5. Capt. A. C. Belmont, 5th Art., was among the visitors at the post. The engagement has been announced of Miss Miriam Ellis, sister of Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, and Cadet Leroy T. Hillman of the first class. Mrs. Clifton Comly, of Indianapolis, is a guest of Mrs. Michie.

The dedication of the new Roman Catholic chapel will take place on Sunday morning.

On Monday, June 11, the last military exercises of the programme will occur, military engineering, pontoon drill and signal exercise. In the evening the graduating ball will be held. The banquet and dedicatory services in Memorial Hall will be held on Tuesday; the graduating exercises on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

The Secretary of War is expected to arrive at the post on Saturday of the present week.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, of the Board of Visitors. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by the President of the Board, Gen. Manderson.

The friends of the superposed turret have not by any means given up the fight, notwithstanding the nearly unanimous adverse opinions held by the members of the Naval Board of Construction, and the opinion held by many leading naval authorities of the world that the turret will not prove to be a success. It is the wish of officers who favor the turret that it be given a trial in actual practice upon some one of the old civil war monitors recently found to be of no use to the Government. The Kearsarge, the only vessel ever fitted with the superimposed turret, could be used to test the new method of gun mounting. The practise upon one of the monitors would supplement the information recently gained by England from the practice of the battle ship Majestic upon the old turret ship Belle Isle, built years ago. The results of this test, it is said, will cause many changes to be made by the British Navy in its practices. The monitors which it is proposed to use for the purpose of target practice for the Kearsarge are of little value to the Government, and are lying idle at various navy yards. The opponents of the superimposed turret are willing that the test should be made, and hence there is little doubt that it will be authorized. It is not believed at the Navy Department that the new turret will come up to the expectations of its advocates.

As predicted in the Army and Navy Journal, immediately upon the adjournment of Congress on June 7, Captain Todd, Chief of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, was restored to duty and position. This restoration took place upon the day of adjournment. There is no doubt that Captain Todd was not considered, in the Navy Department, as having committed any serious offence, and he was simply suspended to satisfy the demands of Mr. Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations. This official, for some unknown reason, has antagonized the Hydrographic Office since the beginning of the past session of this Congress, and was extremely harsh in his dealings with the chief of the office. It may be stated that Secretary Long, before he left Washington for Annapolis, left orders to the effect that Captain Todd should be restored to duty as soon as Congress adjourned. This was done by the Acting Secretary. Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, who is Captain Todd's immediate superior, does not censure that officer for his actions in defending his department. It was done from the best of motives and was not intended to influence legislation except to get the friends of the Hydrographic Office together to fight the attempted cut in the appropriation.

The President sent to the Senate on June 6 a reply to the statements made by Aguinaldo in his "true version of the Philippine revolution." In that statement Aguinaldo said that the Spaniards had captured six guns from the American soldiers in front of Manila before the surrender of that city to the American forces, and that they were recaptured by the Filipinos and returned to Americans. This statement was referred to Gen. F. V. Greene, who was in charge of the American troops. Gen. Greene referred the matter to the battalion and battery commanders who were engaged against the Spaniards at the time and he forwarded their replies in refutation of the charge. Gen. Greene himself says that the statements made by Aguinaldo are absolutely without foundation and that the Filipinos took no part in the engagements between the Spanish and American troops.

Both Generals Miles and Corbin are very much gratified at the increase in the number of cadets to be appointed at West Point as authorized by the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. These two officers have labored long for this increase, as both of them are strongly opposed to filling the Regular Army with officers appointed from civil life. The amendment to the Military Academy bill will eventually do away with the necessity of making these appointments and will be for the good of the service. It may be said in passing that both of the officers mentioned worked as hard for the amendment providing for this increase as for those amendments which directly concerned themselves.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Dan T. Moore, 15th Inf., returned to Fort McPherson this week from a trip to Columbus, Ga.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. T. L. Ames, O. D., U. S. A., on June 3, at Rock Island, Ill.

Col. Vroom, U. S. A., was in Washington, D. C., on a short visit the past week.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker will pass the summer at Coburg, Canada.

Comdr. David C. Woodrow, U. S. N., retired, is now residing in Cincinnati, O., his house address being 141 Walnut street.

Lieut-Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, U. S. N., occupies quarters in the Mare Island Navy Yard, and with his family make a welcome addition to the society of the station. He is acting as aid to the commandant.

Capt. Geo. F. Cooke, 15th Inf., left Governors Island June 6 on a short leave.

Lieut. H. B. Farra, 4th Art., has taken charge of the physical training of the troops at Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear-Admiral Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., was at Beantle, Washington, this week inspecting the navy yard at Port Orchard.

Lieut-Col. J. P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., leaves Omaha in a day or two for the east to spend until about the middle of August on leave.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Brayton, have left New York City for Nantucket, Mass., where they will spend the season in their cottage.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are Capt. G. O. Squier, Major C. A. Williams, Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, Grand Hotel; Capt. W. O. Cory, Plaza Hotel.

Lieut. J. G. Quinby, U. S. N., is a permanent adjunct of the labor board at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and is also an authority on the subject of paint for the service.

Major H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., retired, resides in New York City, and his address will be, for the coming summer, care of the Union Trust Company.

Lieut-Comdr. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England June 2 on the steamship St. Paul. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was also a passenger.

Mr. Edward J. Davis, for many years the chief clerk of the A. G. O. Department of the Platte, visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

The Journal of the U. S. Artillery, for May-June, 1900, contains an interesting article, with maps, on the second Boer war, by Capt. J. P. Wisser, 7th Art.

The engagement is announced of Col. Anthony Dyer, son of Gov. Elisha Dyer, of Rhode Island, and Miss Charlotte Tilden, daughter of Henry Tilden.

Miss Sellman, of Virginia, is visiting friends in Washington, D. C., after passing the winter on Governors Island, N. Y., with her uncle, Major T. B. Mott, U. S. A.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., presided over a board which met at Ft. Myer, Va., June 4, to report upon the merits of a canvas hose equipment bag invented by James W. Ford, late Q. M. Sergt. Troop B, 10th Cav.

We are glad to note that Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at Fort Slocum, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. House, is better and that the crisis has passed.

We are informed of the death at Red Hook (McKean Co.), Pa., May 31, of Mrs. Josie Harrington, wife of Enos B. Sage, son of Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., U. S. A., on duty in the Philippines.

Mrs. Holcombe, wife of Lieut. Lee Holcombe, U. S. N., is still at her home 1508 Twenty-first street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but will join her husband on the Pacific coast in July.

Miss Katherine Deering, daughter of the late Paym. Deering, U. S. N., is traveling through Europe with Mr. and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, and will remain with them during their stay abroad.

Among the passengers on the transport Crook which arrived in New York June 5 were Capt. W. C. H. Colquhoun, A. Q. M. of Vols.; Lieut. I. L. Reeves, 4th Inf.; Lieut. J. K. Partello, 5th Inf., and Capt. J. B. Mangum of the Rural Guard of Santiago.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was among the distinguished concourse present at East Haddam, Conn., June 6, the occasion of the dedication of the building in which Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, first taught school after he was graduated from Yale.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut-Comdr. Southerland, U. S. N., has left Washington, D. C., for a visit to her home in Kentucky. Mrs. Southerland was formerly Miss Rodman, and is a cousin of Major John B. Rodman, U. S. A.

Ord. Sergt. David Scott, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Santiago, Cuba, for the last two years, has recently returned to the United States on a four months furlough. His present address is care of Mr. James A. Kerr, 198 St. Clair street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lieut. C. E. Rommell, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at the Navy Department, taking over the duty hitherto performed by Lieut. C. A. E. King, U. S. N. Lieut. Rommell has familiarized himself with the duties of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in a marked degree.

Passed Assistant Horace B. Scott, U. S. N., retired, who died at Wallingford, Conn., May 29, 1900, entered the service June 11, 1883, and was retired for incapacity resulting from incident of service Oct. 31, 1890. He was appointed from Connecticut, of which State he was a native.

Capt. Francis Martin, Revenue Cutter Service, on the permanent "Waiting Orders" has celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home in Detroit on June 4. In his early years he served in the Navy and in 1851 he was appointed to the Revenue Cutter Service. He is still well preserved and vivacious.

Mrs. H. La F. Applewhite, wife of Lieut. A. La F. Applewhite, 2d U. S. Art., is now visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Jas. W. Powell, at 84 South Goodman street, Rochester, N. Y. Lieut. Applewhite is at present stationed at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., where he will remain for an unknown length of time.

Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, U. S. N., who died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, of typhoid fever, entered the service Sept. 28, 1882, being appointed from Kentucky. He was commissioned lieutenant March 3, 1890, and had performed 9 years and 4 months sea service and some 8 years shore and other duty.

Chaplain Hoes, U. S. N., who has been stationed on the Wabash at the Boston Navy Yard, will soon sail on the U. S. S. Monongahela for the Mediterranean and will visit the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Hoes and her three little sons will pass the summer at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. Mrs. Gubernour, the mother of Mrs. Hoes, will be with her this summer.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., remains on board the U. S. S. Castine, on the Asiatic Station, and will probably make a full cruise on that station. At last accounts the Castine was at Shanghai undergoing needed repairs, and it was understood that the vessel would be ready for service by the first of July. The Castine, owing to her light draft, will probably be detailed for duty on the Pei Ho river during the difficulties between China and the "outside barbarians."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 6, 1900: Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Lieut. Claude Bailey, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Beau, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. B. Harper, U. S. A.; Lieut. Malcolm Young, U. S. A.; Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N.; Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, U. S. N.; Col. C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A.; Major C. E. Munn, U. S. A.; Gen. A. S. Kimball, U. S. A.; J. F. Wild, U. S. R. C. S.; Medical Director T. N. Penrose, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Capt. P. C. Harris, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. W. Chase, U. S. A.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., assumed command of Fort Fremont, S. O. on June 1.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., on sick leave for some time past, will spend a portion of it abroad.

Lieut. R. R. Wallach, 3d Cav., has taken charge of the physical training of the troops at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Will F. May, 15th Inf., has returned to Sacket Harbor from a brief visit to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Gen. Charles W. Tompkins is still at Westminster, Md., but expects to go to Vineyard Haven, Mass., about June 1st.

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha H. Houghton of San Francisco, to Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf.

Mrs. Louis Guillemet of New Orleans, is at Fort Screven, Ga., the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on June 4 reported favorably the nomination of Gen. Otis to be a Major-General.

Capt. H. G. Lyon, 22d Inf., on detached service with the National Guard of New York, is at 16 West 31st street, New York City.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., a recent arrival from Porto Rico, is on a short visit to 93 Madison avenue, New York, before returning.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, U. S. N., who has been ordered to command the U. S. S. Iowa, has left Morristown, N. J., for Bremertown, Washington.

Capt. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y., early in the week from a pleasant trip to Waverly, N. Y., and Towanda, Pa.

Major A. C. Sharpe, Capt. R. J. C. Irvine and P. M. B. Travis, Lieut. H. L. Wigmore and S. G. Chiles, U. S. A., are recent arrivals in New York from Porto Rico.

2d Lieut. T. E. Backstrom, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to the Marine Barracks, New York Navy Yard, for instruction previous to assignment to sea duty.

Mrs. Leon A. Matile and little daughter Elizabeth are visiting the former's father, Dr. Robert Fletcher, at the Portland, Washington, D. C. Major Matile has joined his new station at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Major T. C. Goodman, Paymaster, U. S. V., left Chicago June 7 for San Francisco, where he will take the transport Thomas for Manila. Mrs. Goodman and two daughters (twins) will accompany him.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, U. S. N., retired, makes Washington his permanent residence, and finds much to interest him in the life of the capital. He occupies a fine residence at 1518 Connecticut avenue.

Candidates from the ranks of the Army for the position of second lieutenant are now undergoing the crucial test before the several boards convened for the examination. We tender to one and all our best wishes for success.

The sudden and alarming illness of S. E. Wheatley, Esq., will prevent the festivities planned to accompany the marriage of his daughter to Capt. Dawson. The seizure of Mr. Wheatley was totally unexpected, and grave fears are entertained for the outcome.

The appointment of Col. Jacob H. Smith and Luther R. Hare as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers is a fitting reward for distinguished service in the Philippines. Both are officers of the regular army, Gen. Smith being also a veteran of the civil war.

Since assignment to the U. S. Dolphin Lieut. W. S. Smith, U. S. N., has been pretty busily employed at sea, the Dolphin having been detailed for so much duty afloat that her officers have seen but comparatively little of Washington. It is likely that from now on the ship will be given considerable rest.

The detail of Paymaster L. C. Kerr, U. S. N., for duty on the U. S. Iowa was quite a surprise to him, and also to a wide circle of friends at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Paymaster Kerr made his last cruise on the China Station in the Concord and Yorktown, and was assigned to the Independence about a year ago.

The recently granted leave of absence for Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, U. S. N., emphasizes the fact that his hardships while a prisoner in the hands of the Filipinos have weakened his system to the extent of possible permanent disability. It is not likely he will perform any very active duty for a long time to come, if ever.

Lieut. Carl W. Jungen, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, and finds the ship all that a sailor could wish. The fittings of this fine vessel are distinctly ahead of any attempt hitherto made by contractors for government work, and reflect much credit upon the capacity of the Newport News works.

Capt. Frank D. Garrett, U. S. A., who has been on quite a visit to his married daughter, Mrs. G. M. Fisher, St. Paul, Minn., has rented a furnished cottage for the summer at White Bear Lake, Minn. His daughter, Miss Kate, and granddaughter, Miss Alice Fisher, will keep him company. The captain will return to New York City in the fall where his many friends will be glad to see him.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. B. Willits, U. S. N., remains on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, having immediate control of contracts and purchases for the several shops under the control of the Bureau. Through a wide experience in such matters his ability and judgment is much relied on by the other officers of the Department, and his skill in "sizing up" a contract shows long experience.

"Ye Colonial Dames of America in ye Ancient Dominion of Virginia" held a most interesting reception at the Jefferson, Richmond, Va., on the evening of June 1, in commemoration of "ye Salvation of ye Colonie by ye Arrival of Lord De La Warr" in June 1610. The Richmond branch of the Colonial Dames includes the leading ladies of the capital, and the occasion was one of the most fashionable of the season.

Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Bailey, U. S. N., is on duty at the Navy Department, and has been assigned in charge of the drafting room, Bureau of Steam Engineering, under Rear Admiral Melville. Lieut.-Comdr. Bailey returned from the Asiatic Station on the U. S. Olympia, and was consequently associated with Admiral Dewey for several months. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and has had a detail as instructor at that institution since his graduation.

Miss Madeline Kilroy, a nurse at Bellevue Hospital, New York, was married June 5 in Grace Church to Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st U. S. Inf. Mrs. Tupes is the daughter of Mr. Richard Kilroy, of Rochester, N. Y. In the Spanish-American war she volunteered as a nurse and was attached to the General Hospital in Havana. There she met Lieut. Tupes. Lieut. Tupes is at present on leave, and at its expiration the married couple will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Major H. M. Kendall, U. S. A., has gone to Capron Springs, W. Va.

Lieut. W. E. Cole, 1st Cav., lately on duty at Fort Pickens, has rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., has taken charge of the physical training of the troops at Fort Strong, Mass.

Lieut. H. E. Smith, 1st Art., who is visiting at 2124 Michigan avenue, Chicago, will shortly return to Fort Dade, Fla.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lieut. W. C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., this week to spend the summer months.

Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, 2d Art., is a recent arrival at St. Augustine, Fla., and has entered upon duty at St. Francis Barracks.

"Bobs"—Field Marshal Lord Roberts is now the ideal and a Dukedom and various other good and substantial things are said to be in store for him.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, Insp.-Gen., U. S. V. (Major 4th U. S. Inf.), delivered the Memorial Day address at the Auditorium, St. Paul, for the G. A. R.

Lt. J. C. Hooker, R. C. S., has been detached to the U. S. S. Winona and ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for a summer course of instruction.

A portrait and biographical sketch of Lieut. John Morris Ellicott, U. S. N., now at the Naval War College, appears in the "American Shipbuilder" of May 31.

Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds has taken a cottage "Sea Breeze," at West Haven, Conn., for the summer. "Miss Peters" of Albion, Nebraska, will spend the summer with her.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., Commandant of Fort Adams, R. I., was a distinguished guest at the formal opening, June 2, of the annual session of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. George M. Cutts, 11th Cav., U. S. Vols., is at his home, 2815 W street, N. W., Washington, D. C., recuperating after his long service in the Philippines, he having gone there in 1898.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left Washington, June 5, for Columbus, O., Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich. Lieut. C. Harry H. Caldwell, U. S. N., of Admiral Dewey's staff, accompanied the party.

Col. P. C. Pope, U. S. M. C., accompanied by Mrs. Pope, left Richmond on May 28 for Boston where they will remain until due in New York, where Col. Pope has been assigned to duty at the Naval Barracks.

Adj.-Gen. Ayling, of New Hampshire, has requested the War Department to detail Capt. Warren F. Newcomb, 5th Art., U. S. A., as inspecting officer of the coming encampment of the 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G.

Gen. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., a recent arrival in Washington, D. C., from Manila, has had an interesting interview with the President on Philippine matters. We are glad to note that Gen. Schwan's health is improving.

The friends of Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th U. S. Inf., who is on duty in Cuba, will be pleased to learn that his wife gave birth to a handsome daughter on May 24, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Col. J. J. Van Horn, Delaware, Ohio.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N., is a son of the late Rear Admiral Fyffe, and is now stationed on board the U. S. S. Hartford, now soon expected in Hampton Roads after a long voyage, mainly under sail, from San Francisco.

The enthusiasm at the recent Confederate Reunion at Louisville culminated when Gen. J. B. Gordon, the veteran Georgian, introduced Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, as "the worthy daughter of our immortal chieftain," and "with dripping eyes" embraced and kissed her.

Comdr. W. S. Moore, U. S. N., is stationed at the works of the Cramp Brothers, Philadelphia, as engineering inspector for the ships under construction by that firm, and has been more or less interested in the progress of the work on the Russian cruisers which have been turned out by that well known firm.

Lieut. Stokely Morgan, U. S. N., has received sick leave for six months following a serious illness incurred while on the China station. He is spending his leave among the granite hills of the Bay State, and is at present at 10 Rockland street, Roxbury, Mass. Mrs. Morgan has been in better health than for a long time past.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell, U. S. N., has arrived at his home in Richmond, Va., having been condemned by medical survey and granted three months' sick leave. His health broke down under the heavy strain of duty on the U. S. S. Solace, and he finally suffered an attack of pneumonia. His present address is 811 Floyd avenue, Richmond, Va.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, U. S. N., has been fortunate in keeping aloof from the troubles which seem to be surrounding the management of our part of the Paris Exposition. Recent letters from him give quite favorable accounts of the manner in which our naval exhibits have been received by the continental observers, and it is the opinion that our share in the exposition is fully up to our reputation.

Lieut. B. C. Bryan, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, taking the desk recently vacated by Lieut. W. W. White, U. S. N., who has been ordered to sea. Lieut. Bryan is at present busily engaged in the modification and improvement of the "Steam Trial Synopsis" of the Department, looking to greater accuracy in the record of data during the trial trips of all classes of ships.

Lieut. R. S. Griffin, U. S. N., has become deeply interested in systematizing the methods of preparation of the drawings sent out by the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the use of contractors and others who desire to fill out bids. The necessity for some such modification in this line has long been manifest, and it is understood that within the next few months these changes will be made effective by the Department.

The Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, Col. Samuel S. Curtis, U. S. V.; senior vice, Louis H. Korty; junior vice, Capt. Edward C. Jackson; recorder, Lieut. Frank B. Bryant; registrar, Lieut. Thomas C. Shelly; treasurer, Capt. John A. Gordon; chancellor, Lieut. Don C. Ayer; council, Major Horace Ludington; Lieut. John Grant; Capt. A. Aller, Capt. John A. Manchester and Major Chas. W. Pierce.

The London "Engineer" says: "The literature of torpedo boats and torpedo warfare is not so rich that we can afford to overlook any addition to it. Good work will, therefore, be done in drawing attention to a remarkable paper by Lieut. R. H. Jackson, of the United States Navy. This essay has been awarded the prize by the United States Naval Institute, and will be found in the March number of the proceedings of that Institute. We have no hesitation in saying that it deserves more attention than it has so far received."

Lieut. W. H. Wassell, 22d Inf., on leave, is at 720 Mellon avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. E. B. Bolton, 16th U. S. Inf., has left Los Angeles, Cal., for Pontiac, Miss.

Col. J. W. Powell, U. S. A., left New York this week for a brief visit to Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Sue Schenck is spending June at Fort Warren, Mass., with her sister, Mrs. W. C. Davis.

Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., left Havana, Cuba, this week to spend the summer on leave in the United States.

A. A. Surg. J. W. Richards, U. S. A., en route to Havana, Cuba, is on a short visit to friends at Slatington, Pa.

Capt. J. D. Nickerson, 17th Inf., visiting at 246 Fifth avenue, N. Y., has had his sick leave extended one month.

Col. Charles Bentzon, U. S. A., retired, arrived in New York from Rotterdam June 2, on the steamship Statendam.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mallory, 41st Inf., U. S. V. (Capt. 2d Inf.) has been sent to China for duty at the U. S. Legation in Peking.

Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., with a detachment of 60 men, is a recent arrival at Fort Pickens, Fla., for duty at that post.

Lieut. J. D. Barrett, 7th Art., commandant of Fort Williams, Md., has personal charge of athletic exercises and sports at that post.

Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Seattle, and has entered upon duty on the staff of Gen. Randall.

1st Lieut. C. G. Andersen, U. S. M. C., is now attached to the U. S. S. Yosemite and will remain attached to that ship until her arrival at Guam.

Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., on leave from Porto Rico is visiting in New York and vicinity, with headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf., was expected to leave San Antonio this week for the North to spend the summer on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut.-Comdr. James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., of Portland, and Mrs. Cogswell, were recent guests at the Hatch residence on Livermore street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. R. D. Read, U. S. A., 10th U. S. Cav., who left Holguin, Cuba, May 16th, arrived in New York May 29 and will spend two months' sick leave at Clarksville, Tennessee.

Pay Director Arthur J. Pritchard, U. S. N., retired, is living in Baltimore, and it may interest a wide circle of friends in the Navy to know that he is in better health than for several years.

The veterans of the G. A. R. in New York paid their respects to Major-Gen. John R. Brooke at Governors Island on June 6th. They were received with hospitality and a dress parade held in their honor.

Mrs. W. A. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, 34th U. S. Vol. Inf., (captain, 8th Cav.), with her little daughter, will spend part of the summer at Cape May, N. J.; address care of the Baltimore Inn.

Mrs. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, Miss May H. Wetherill and Sam Wetherill, will leave Washington about June 15 for Jamestown, R. I., where they will spend the summer at their cottage, "Sea Camp."

Chief Engineer Geo. W. Roche, U. S. N., retired, has since his retirement in July, 1896, resided in Baltimore, his birthplace, and save for a short time during the Spanish war, has not been outside the corporate limits of the city.

Lieut. F. A. Traut, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty on the U. S. training ship Monongahela. Lieut. Traut recently wedded the eldest daughter of Capt. C. H. Stockton, U. S. N., the able president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

The British "United Service Gazette" says that the reliever of Mafeking is now officially announced to have been Brevet-Col. Bryan Thomas Mahon, D. S. O., of the 8th Hussars—one of Kitchener's men, and an Irishman well under forty years of age.

Considerable comment has been evoked over the recent detachment of Lieut.-Comdr. Karl Rohrer, U. S. N., from the U. S. S. Kentucky on the eve of that ship going in commission for sea service. No reason has been assigned for the change, and ill health may be the cause.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Perry, U. S. N., is still busy with the prospective installation of the new machinery for the New York Navy Yard, but it will be several months before actual progress in the placing of the machinery can be begun. With his family, he will probably take up quarters in the country during the heated term.

Admiral A. Du Plessis de Richelieu, of Siam, was a visitor in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., June 4 and inspected the Kearsarge. Admiral de Richelieu, in the absence of Rear Admiral Philip, was welcomed by Capt. Frank Wildes, Captain of the Yard. Capt. Wildes and a party, consisting of Comdr. Henry W. Lyon and Lieut. Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, escorted the visitors over the yard.

A correspondent of the N. Y. "Times" writing from Bahia, Brazil, April 26, states that Robert H. Cowan, Pay Clerk to P. A. Paym. A. F. Huntington, U. S. N., serving on board the Montgomery, attempted suicide while the cruiser was at sea Friday evening, April 20, by cutting his throat with a razor while suffering from temporary insanity. His home is at Durham, N. C., where his wife and family now reside.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Clendenning Trowbridge and Assistant Naval Constructor Thomas Gaines Roberts, U. S. N., who is on duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Miss Trowbridge is the daughter of Capt. Joseph Mott Trowbridge of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the sister of Mrs. G. R. Salisbury, wife of Lieut. George R. Salisbury, U. S. N. The wedding will take place at an early date at Brooklyn.

The Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, George Browne; Senior Vice Frederick William Sparling; Junior Vice Charles Willis Snyder; Recorder, Jacob Edmond Noel; Registrar, Benjamin Looker Harvey; Treasurer, Philip Vanderbilt Caesar; Chancellor, John Butman Cromwell; Chaplain, Lemuel Henry Wells; Council, George Henry Boardman, Charles W. Thompson, Wallace H. Jennings, Alfred Virgil Hayden, Eugene Merwin Carr.

A fashionable wedding at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was that on June 2 of Lieut. Edward Stanley Kellogg, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Wendle Taylor, daughter of the late Major Frank E. Taylor, U. S. A., and niece of Capt. Robley D. Evans and Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N. The bride was attended by her sisters, Dora Neville, and Mildred Everleigh. The best man was Capt. T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., and the ushers were Lieut. R. K. Crank, U. S. N., and Capt. T. H. Low, U. S. M. C. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

CONTROL OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

New York, June 4.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Your correspondent who in the Journal for June 2 wrote under the above heading, spoke with much reason when he said that what is desirable is to treat the transport business as a matter of plain business. Certainly no one will dispute that proposition and indeed it is just what the Army authorities desire in the management of the transports. The regulations for the Army transport service say, as their second paragraph: "The organization and conduct of the army transport service will be assimilated as nearly as practicable to the most improved methods of administration of a chartered steamship business, subject to such modifications as shall better adapt it to governmental purposes and the general requirements of military administration."

In other words, the transport business is a "business," and has no necessary connection with naval strategy or man-of-war discipline, and in the management of this business the Army authorities do just as the Oxnard people or the American line people have done, i. e., go out and hire competent civilians to manage a business which is not a part of the technical fighting work of either the Army or Navy. A large amount of steamship "business" is done throughout the world by civilians of various stations; and it is only when this ceases to be plain business and becomes fighting steamship business that they call upon naval officers to take charge of it for them.

ARMY.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

After a debate of considerable violence the House on June 5, during the all night session, agreed to the amendments of the Military Academy appropriation bill providing for the advancement in rank of Generals Miles and Corbin and the increase in the number of appointments to the Military Academy. There was considerable opposition on the Democratic side to these promotions, but they were passed by a large majority. The rank of lieutenant-general was made so as to apply to the line only, as some of the members expressed fear that it would eventually be obtained by General Corbin if left open to both staff and line.

In presenting the conference report on the Military Academy bill, Chairman Hull announced that a provision had been made in the lieutenant-general amendment that it should apply only to officers of the line. The number of cadets at large was increased to 100, thirty of whom shall be appointed by the President, and the others apportioned to the States. The latter will probably be appointed by the Senators. Two members of the Committee on Military Affairs opposed the cadet increase clause, but their objection was over-ruled by a vote. A somewhat disgraceful controversy was caused during the consideration of the advancement of Generals Miles and Corbin by remarks made by Representative Lents relative to General Corbin. Mr. Lents took occasion to attack General Corbin and his promotion in violent terms, and even went so far as to criticize harshly the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was finally silenced after having, in every particular, received the worst of the argument.

The offices of General Miles and Adjutant-General Corbin were on June 6 filled with officers on duty at the War Department, who called to offer their congratulations. All of the officers in the Adjutant-General's Department went to see General Miles and heartily congratulated him.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. MARTIN.

The trial by court martial at Fort Hamilton of Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 5th Art., for alleged irregularities in the conduct of the post exchange at Fort Hancock, to which we referred on May 26, has for some reason or other excited much interest in the daily press of New York, many of the papers devoting much space to the case. Many of the statements made are, of course, premature and mere conjectures, as the proceedings are not yet closed. That Lieut. Martin may have been negligent in his responsibilities in this connection is apparent, but that he has been criminal is yet to be developed. There have also been statements as to his matrimonial affairs which we do not consider it necessary to expatiate upon at this juncture. It is unfortunate that the press should, as a rule, be hasty to prejudice cases of this sort before the proper tribunal has rendered a verdict.

The prosecution rested on June 6, but on that day Lieut. Martin for the first time was not present on account of sickness. Lieut. Spinks and others, counsel for the accused, said Lieut. Martin had evinced symptoms of breaking down, especially since the press had commented so lavishly upon his alleged marital relations with a woman in New York, recently arrested for pool room transactions. In the afternoon Lieut. Martin came into court.

In opening for the defence counsel offered a special plea, saying he could show that Martin had so weakened his will by the use of morphine that he was not able to keep his accounts accurately. When Martin was treasurer of the post exchange at Fort Hancock he was not morally responsible for inaccuracies in his accounts. Major James B. Burbank, commanding Fort Hancock, witness for the defence, testified that Martin once told him he was addicted to the use of morphine, but the witness had never noticed anything strange in his conduct.

Surg. E. R. Porter, who succeeded Martin as treasurer of the canteen at Fort Hancock, testified as to the methods of keeping the accounts. Martin, he said, had told him that he was a morphine victim, and the witness frequently noticed him as apparently under the influence of the drug. When Martin was accused of forgery and asked the witness what he should do he advised him to plead guilty and then get his political friends to go to Washington and intercede with the President. Martin paid over \$2,300 to square his canteen accounts, and of this amount \$310 was returned to him. The trial has not been finished as we go to press.

THE MEANING OF "SPIGOTTY."

Washington, D. C., June 4.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to the word "spigotty" mentioned in your issue of June 2, let me say that Webster defines spigot as "a pin or peg used to stop a faucet or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor." It is used as a name for the small orifice through which the liquid is drawn from the cask, as well as for the peg used to stop the flow. The proverb, "He saves at the spigot, to lose at the bung," meaning that by anxiety over little things a person loses sight of greater ones, is frequently used by old persons. Hence, "spigotty" means "given to small things, not broad or large in anything," which applies well to Mexicans in general on the frontiers, and may fit the present conditions of the Porto Ricans as well.

HENRY ROMEYN, U. S. A.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

The policy of the War Department regarding the removal of the Volunteer troops from the Philippine Islands and sending additional regiments of regulars to take their places has been definitely outlined by Adjutant-General Corbin. It follows out in detail what has been predicted in the Army and Navy Journal for many weeks. As stated in our issue of June, orders have been formulated in the War Department looking to the transfer of at least three regiments of cavalry from this country and Cuba. The 6th Cavalry has been directed to assemble at San Francisco preparatory to embarking on or about the 1st of July. It may be that the regiment will go in two detachments, the first to go on the 15th of this month. As soon as the Cuban elections are over and General Wood reports everything quiet in that island, additional orders will be issued sending two regiments of cavalry directly from Cuba to Manila. In order that the officers of regiments which have seen so much foreign service may have a rest, there will be many transfers made by which other officers who have not yet been out of the country may have a chance in the Philippine Islands. Under the existing law the entire Volunteer Army will have to be mustered out of the service July 1, 1901. The great problem now before the War Department is how to get this force of 31,000 men home prior to that time. General Corbin has said that the work of removal will begin about the first of November; the troops being brought home in the same order in which they went out. All of the transports available on the Pacific coast will be used during this transfer, and great care will be exercised in order that there be no crowding, and hence no further transport scandals. It is proposed by the War Department to maintain an army of not less than 40,000 men in the Philippine Islands after all of the Volunteers have left. The troops now being sent are simply to form the nucleus of the relief corps. This is in order that there may be no immediate reduction in the force of General MacArthur. What other troops will be detached from duty in Cuba and sent to the Philippines has not yet been decided, and much will be left to General Wood. This officer has said repeatedly that it will be safe to withdraw a large part of the force from Cuba as soon as the elections are over, and the War Department is acting upon this information.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Silas Wright Hastings, a distinguished officer of New York Volunteers during the civil war, died June 3, in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Truman W. Miller, who died in Chicago, May 31, served with credit in the medical department of the army during the civil war and was surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital service at Chicago from 1877 to 1886.

Milton J. Hernandez, the nineteen year old son of Principal Musician Joseph Hernandez, 5th Art., stationed at Fort Hamilton, died of dropsy on May 25, in Corregidor Hospital, Manila Bay. He enlisted at Fort Hamilton nineteen months ago, and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; assigned to Co. D, 6th Inf., and with that regiment went to Manila. His death is greatly felt by the parents of the young soldier, who had received notification that he was to be sent home for treatment. He was well known among the young people of Fort Hamilton, with whom he was very popular.

Capt. George J. Godfrey, who was killed in action in the Philippines on June 3 was born in New York City February 14, 1862, and appointed to the Military Academy from that State. He was a cadet July 1, 1882; 2d Lieut., 12th Inf., July 1, 1886; 1st Lieut., 23d Inf., Feb. 1, 1893; Captain March 2, 1899. He joined his company September 20, 1886, and served with it at Madison Barracks, New York, to September, 1887; at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to October, 1888; at Fort Sully, Dakota, to March, 1893; Fort Keough, Montana, to September, 1895; at Yates, North Dakota, to May, 1896; Fort Crook, Nebraska, to April, 1898; at Tampa, Florida, to June, 1898; Santiago campaign, to August, 1898; being wounded in action at El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898; with regiment at Fort Crook, Nebraska, to January, 1899; en route to and in Philippines to date of death.

Stephen Crane, a well-known war correspondent and author, who was in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, died June 5 at Baden-Weller in the Black Forest, Germany.

Sergt. Frederick Coleman (not Cole) of the U. S. Marine Corps was referred to in the obituary notice published last week.

SENATOR SPOONER DEFENDS GEN. OTIS.

Senator Spooner, discussing in the Senate on May 24 the report that Judge Torres, Filipino Commissioner, had asked for an armistice at the outbreak of hostilities, in February, 1899, quoted a dispatch from Gen. Otis, who informed Judge Torres that any suggestion of an armistice must come from Aguinaldo. An officer sent to Aguinaldo by Judge Torres brought for reply a copy of the Filipino leader's declaration of war. Senator Allen interrupted to say that an Army officer had informed him that Gen. Otis had misrepresented the interview with Judge Torres. When pressed for the officer's name Mr. Allen took refuge behind the plea that his informant would be persecuted in the Army if he was known. Mr. Spooner answered that such a charge should be made only in the open, and that the people would believe Gen. Otis against the word of any unnamed and unknown person. If an Army officer making such a charge told the truth, he said, a court martial would take care of his case and that of any commanding general. If he was not willing to speak in the open he should hold his tongue. "Gen. Otis signs his statements," Mr. Spooner added, "and I have not much respect for a man who goes behind the back of his commanding general to malign him."

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of General Otis to be a major general in the Regular Service, vice Merritt, to retire June 10, and of General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., to be a brigadier general in the Regular service. General Wheeler is appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of General Otis, and his nomination to hold rank in the Regular service comes in the nature of a reward for his efficient services in Cuba and in the Philippines. This reward was predicted some weeks ago in the Army and Navy Journal, as was also the fact that General Wheeler would retire shortly after receiving his appointment. General Wheeler will not be given any command prior to his retirement for age next September, but will simply be stationed at the War Department. This is the statement given out by the officials of the Adjutant General's Department.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 10, MAY 28, DEPT. COLORADO.
Publishes a schedule of authorized road stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and the price to be paid for fuel, forage and water.

G. O. 11, MAY 28, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., having reported, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, from that duty.

G. O. 6, MAY 28, DEPT. COLUMBIA.
A board of officers to consist of Major Frank W. Hens, 3d Art.; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. George S. Young, Q. M., 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. William Wallace, Battalion Adjt., 7th Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 1, 1900, to conduct competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant. 1st Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge 10th Inf., is appointed recorder of the board. (May 28, D. Columbia.)

G. O. 14, JUNE 1, D. EAST.
Capt. John Little, C. S., U. S. A., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty and announced as Chief Commissary of this department, relieving Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

G. O. 10, JUNE 1, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Gives instructions for quarterly requisitions for subsistence stores for issue and requisitions for subsistence stores for sales.

G. O. 111, MAY 17, DEPT. PORTO RICO.
Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector General, U. S. V., Acting Judge Advocate of the department, in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as Inspector General in the Department of Porto Rico.
Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., having completed the duties assigned him as Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, is relieved from further duty under that order, and will take station at Ponce, P. R., and assume command of that post.

G. O. 112, MAY 18, D. P. R.
Announces that Wednesday, May 30, Memorial Day, will be observed.

G. O. 14, MAY 28, DEPT. ALASKA.
Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster, Department of Alaska.

G. O. 15, MAY 30, DEPT. ALASKA.
Cos. A and K, 7th Inf., assigned to this department, are assigned to station at Cape Nome, Alaska, and upon arrival in Seattle will proceed, on board transport Rosecrans, sailing about May 31, to that point.

G. O. 16, MAY 31, DEPT. ALASKA.
The headquarters of this department are transferred to Fort St. Michael, Alaska. The Commanding General, accompanied by Major R. G. Egbert, Chief Surg.; Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., A. A. G.; Capt. W. A. Bethel, 3d Art., Acting Judge Advocate; 1st Lieut. H. R. Hickok, 9th Cav., Aid, and clerks and messengers, will proceed, on board transport Seward, sailing from Seattle about June 1, to Cape Nome, Alaska, and vicinity, on public business; upon completion of which duty they will proceed to Fort St. Michael and take station.
Major F. W. Tucker, Chief Paymaster; Major G. S. Bingham, Chief Q. M.; Capt. E. S. Walker, Chief Commissary, and clerks and messengers, will proceed, on board the transport Lawton, sailing from Seattle about June, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and take station.

G. O. 75, JUNE 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
I.—Further amends par. 63 of Regulations, as amended by G. O. 179, Nov. 17, 1899, from this office, relating to the making out of vouchers for payment of supplies or services.
II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 63 of the Regulations is rescinded.

CIRCULAR 2, MAY 24, DEPT. ALASKA.
The troops at Skagway and Fort Valdez, Department of Alaska, having been attached to the Department of the Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining subsistence funds and supplies; the commissaries at those posts will forward reports and requisitions as may be required, to the chief commissary of that department.

G. O. 113, MAY 19, D. P. R.
I. Whenever an officer or enlisted man serving in this department receives summons to attend as witness before any civil court sitting in Porto Rico, he will present the same to his immediate commander, who will issue the necessary orders or authority to obey the subpoena.
II. Under existing local law, physicians who are attending persons who have been wounded in affrays or personal encounters, are required to make report to the nearest Municipal Judge of the condition of the patient every three days. Medical officers of the Army employed in this capacity are expected to observe this requirement of the law.
By command of Brigadier General Davis:
WM. E. ALMY, A. A. G.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate June 4, 1900:
To be Major General.
Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A. (major-general, U. S. Vol.). June 16, 1900, vice Merritt, to be retired from active service on that date.

Thirty-Fourth Infantry.
Corpl. John H. Ruff, Co. H, 34th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant June 2, 1900, vice Corliss, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Corliss, 34th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, April 30, 1900, vice Cramer, dismissed.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 4, 1900:

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

To be Brigadier-Generals.
Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th Inf., U. S. A., June 1, 1900.
Col. Luther R. Hare, 33d Inf., U. S. V. (captain 7th Cav., U. S. A.), June 1, 1900.

INFANTRY ARM.

Major Carroll H. Potter, 14th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 31, 1900.
Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., to be major, May 31, 1900.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Thirty-first Infantry.
Major Lloyd M. Brett, 31st Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 31, 1900.
Capt. Charles P. Stivers, 31st Inf., to be major, May 31, 1900.
1st Lieut. Benjamin Stark, Jr., 31st Inf., to be captain, May 31, 1900.
2d Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 31st Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, May 31, 1900.
Thirty-fifth Infantry.
Sergt. Donald W. Strong, Co. A, 35th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, May 31, 1900.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.
3d Lieut. William F. Gwynn, 36th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 25, 1900.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.
3d Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 37th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 25, 1900.

To be Surgeon with Rank of Major.
Capt. Robert Burns, Asst. Surg., 49th Inf., May 24, 1900.
To be Surgeon with Rank of Captain.
1st Lieut. William C. Warmley, Asst. Surg., 49th Inf., May 24, 1900.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.
Q. M. Sergt. Elmer B. Gavett, Co. H, 39th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, May 25, 1900.

G. O. 76, JUNE 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes the Act making appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, approved May 26, 1900, the principal portions of which was given in the Army and Navy Journal of June 2, page 938.

G. O. 1, SECOND DIST., DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON, APARRI, APRIL 24, 1900.

In pursuance of General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Dept. of Northern Luzon, dated Bautista, P. I., April 12, 1900, the undersigned assumes command of the 2d district of the Department of Northern Luzon, embracing the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya, with headquarters at Aparri. The following staff is announced: Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., A. G. A.; Capt. George W. Fovey, A. G. M. U. S. V., chief of staff; 1st Lieut. and Commissary John E. Woodward, 16th Inf., chief commissary and acting ordnance officer; Major Eugene L. Swift, surg., U. S. V., chief surgeon; 2d Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, U. S. V., signal officer. C. C. HOOD, Colonel 16th U. S. Infantry.

G. O. 115, MAY 23, D. P. R.
Major William E. Almy, Porto Rico Regiment, Acting Adjutant General of the Department, will, in addition to his other duties, assume command of the troops of his regiment stationed at San Juan, P. R., during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. James A. Buchanan.

G. O. 5, MAY 24, D. H. AND P. R.
1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., is detailed for temporary duty at Acting Chief Commissary of this Department, vice Capt. Philip Mothersill, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., relieved.

G. O. 114, MAY 25, D. P. R.
Co. B, 11th Inf., is hereby relieved from duty at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., and will proceed to Ponce, P. R., to take station at that post.

G. O. 7, APRIL 18, DIV. PHILIPPINES.
1. G. O. No. 4, of 1898, from the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, dated August 15 of that year, which establishes the District of Cavite, and G. O. No. 24, of April 25, 1899, amendatory thereof, are rescinded.
II. The commanding general of the Department of Southern Luzon, by virtue of G. O. No. 1, of the 7th instant, from the headquarters of the division, will assume charge of all military and civil affairs throughout the territory embraced in the Province of Cavite.
By command of Major-General Otis:

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 77, JUNE 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes bill making appropriation for fortifications, works of defense and armament thereof.

G. O. 3, APRIL 16, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.
I.—The headquarters of the several districts of this department are announced as follows: 1st District, Deposito; 2d District, Calamba; 3d District, Nueva Caceres; 4th District, Iloilo.

II.—Until a cessation of hostilities is duly declared, the district commanders, in addition to the duties ordinarily devolving upon them, will exercise, when necessary, the administrative functions of brigade commanders of an army in the field, and they will also supervise, under the instructions of the Commanding General of the department, such matters connected with the administration of affairs of a civil character as may be imposed through the office of the Military Governor of the islands.

III.—The following assignment of troops to the several districts of the department is announced: 1st District, Brig.-Gen. R. H. Hall, U. S. V., commanding—4th Inf., 1st Inf., 27th Inf., 29th Inf., 42d Inf., 46th Inf., 2d squadron, 11th Cav. Attached, 49th Inf. (1 battalion). 2d District, Col. Wm. E. Birkhimer, 38th Inf., commanding—28th Inf., 30th Inf., 37th Inf., 38th Inf., 1st squadron, 11th Cav. 3d District, Brig.-Gen. J. M. Bell, U. S. V., commanding—16th Inf., 47th Inf., 3d squadron, 11th Cav., Light Battery G, 3d Art., Co. G, 5th Inf. U. S. V. (Koehler's Battery).
IV.—The following organizations will not be assigned to districts, but will be under the immediate orders of the department commander, except such parts thereof as may, from time to time, according to tactical exigencies, be attached to brigades under the command of district commanders. Divisional Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Hayes, 4th Cav., commanding—4th Cav. (6 troops). Divisional Artillery, Capt. Sydney W. Taylor, 4th Art., commanding—Light Bat. F, 4th Art., Light Bat. F, 5th Art.; Light Bat. D, 6th Art. Engineer Company, 1st Lieut. J. C. Oakes, C. E., U. S. A., commanding—Co. B, Engineer Battalion, U. S. A.

By command of Major-General Bates:

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 8, APRIL 30, DEPT. SOUTHERN LUZON.
2d Lieut. William B. Cowin, 3d Cav., Alde-de-Camp, is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer and Mustering Officer of the department.

By command of Major-General Bates:
W. D. BEACH, Major and Insp.-Gen., U. S. V., in charge of office.

G. O. 57, APRIL 23, M. G. P. I.
Capt. Amasa S. Crossfield, 44th Inf., is appointed Captain of the Port and Collector of Customs at the Port of Cebu, Island of Cebu, vice Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf., relieved at his own request.

G. O. 62, APRIL 30, M. G. P. I.
1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., is appointed treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, relieving Capt. W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.

G. O. 5, C. O. U. S. TROOPS, PROVINCES OF CAGAYAN, ISABELA AND NUEVA VISCAYA, APARRI, LUZON, P. I., APRIL 14, 1900.

The Colonel commanding takes great pleasure in announcing the names of, and commending the following enlisted men of Co. B, 16th Inf., who especially distinguished themselves for bravery, coolness under fire, and excellent conduct at Linao, Province of Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., on night of March 1, 1900, and in events immediately following. An expedition had been organized at Aparri that day to proceed secretly by water transportation, consisting of two steam launches and one casco, to Linao, and thence to Abulug, some fifteen miles distant overland, to capture a band of larders or insurgents operating in that section. Our force was composed principally of Co. B, 16th Inf. The vessels became unmanageable when near Linao, at about which time the troops were attacked by insurgents at short range.

Those mentioned in the official report of the officers in charge are as follows: 1st Sergt. William M. Holt, who was in command of steam launch No. 2 when same capsized at about 350 yards from shore, for bravery and excellent management in saving the lives of so many of his men.

Q. M. Sergt. Charles C. Chaney, commanding detachment on board casco, for bravery, coolness and discretion of the highest order, after casco had broken loose from the launch which had it in tow, when about 600 yards from the shore, landing his men under a heavy fire from the enemy, whom he later skillfully flanked, driving him from his trenches and putting him to flight.

Corp. Ferdinand C. Lang, one of detachment on steam launch No. 2, for coolness and bravery in assisting men to shore from the capsized launch.

Private Wilse W. Abraham, one of detachment on board casco, for coolness and courage in face of the enemy.

Sergt. George Donner, Corp. Victor W. Lundblom, Privates Edward McCully, Edward Flesman, John F. Cannon, John B. Coates and Steward C. Foults, on steam launch No. 1, for bravery and coolness in making the shore under most adverse circumstances, all the time being subjected to the enemy's fire, which they effectively returned. Private Fred Daniels, who was also on this launch, was killed immediately before his party abandoned the same, and while gallantly returning the fire of the enemy.

Of the men above mentioned, Corp. Lundblom, Privates McCully, Cannon, Coates and Foults were wounded.

By order of Col. Hood:
Capt. and Act. Adj., 16th Inf., A. A. G.
C. L. BECKURTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding department, will proceed to Denver, Col., his permanent station. (May 26, D. M.)

Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Dakota and the Lakes, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and return to St. Paul, Minn. (May 29, D. D.)

Brig.-Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this division, and, accompanied by his authorized aide-de-camp, will proceed by the first available U. S. Army transport leaving this port, to San Francisco. (April 15, D. P.)

Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., whom it is expected will soon succeed to the command of the Division of the Philippines, will in order that he may make himself personally acquainted with the conditions of political and military affairs in the islands, proceed to visit such islands of the Philippine Archipelago as he may deem desirable. The time being limited in which he is given to make the trip, to wit, ten days, he will move with as much expedition as practicable. (April 20, D. P.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, Insp.-Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to the Bishop Seabury Mission at Faribault, Minn., and make an inspection of the military department. (May 29, D. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Lieut.-Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Insp.-Gen., U. S. A. (April 26, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for extension, is granted Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Insp.-Gen., U. S. V. (April 30, W. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Frank A. Hoffman (appointed May 29, 1900, from sergeant, Co. M, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Wayne, Mich., is assigned to duty at that post. (June 1, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Hubbard (appointed May 31, 1900, from battalion sergeant major, 5th Inf.), now at Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, will be sent to Calbarien, Cuba. (June 2, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Daly will be sent to Fort Flagler, Washington, for duty. (June 2, W. D.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Beach R. Douglas, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, is transferred to San Carlos, Arizona Territory. (June 2, W. D.)

1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the transport Leelanaw until arrival at Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte, via San Fernando, Province of Union and Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, relieving 1st Lieut. George H. Estes, Jr., 20th Inf., and who, upon being thus relieved, will join regiment. From Laoag Lieut. Gilbert will return to Manila and join regiment. (April 16, D. P.)

1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 25th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. of the chartered ship Bolinao on trip from Manila to San Bay, Iba and Santa Cruz, Province of Zamboanga, Luzon. After delivery of the cargo, Lieut. Arrowsmith will join his company. (April 16, D. P.)

Leave for 15 days with permission to visit the U. S. is granted Capt. William C. R. Colquhoun, A. Q. M. (May 29, D. P. R.)

Major C. A. Devo, Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 24, D. P.)

Capt. George G. Bailey, A. Q. M., will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (April 24, D. P.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. John L. Ryan, U. S. A., will report to 1st Lieut. R. F. Walton, commissary, 10th Inf. and post commissary, Garrison of Matanzas, for duty. (May 22, D. M.)

Com. Sergt. M. A. Mills will proceed to Fort Dade, Fla., for duty. (Fort Strong, June 1.)

Com. Sergt. John Mesterman, U. S. A., will report on board transport Rosecrans for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to Cape Nome, Alaska, and upon arrival will report to the C. O. for assignment to duty at that post. (May 27, D. A.)

Com. Sergt. Alexander Smart, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at Seattle. (May 31, D. A.)

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, A. C. S., will report to the Chief Commissary for duty as his assistant, and Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, A. C. S., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty as depot commissary at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, relieving Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, A. C. S. (April 18, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. Alexander Smart is assigned to station on board transport Lawton, now at Seattle. (May 31, D. A.)

Com. Sergt. Francis B. Cornell is assigned to station on board transport Sewar. (May 31, D. A.)

Comy. Sergt. M. A. Mills (appointed May 29 from 1st sergt., Bat. M, 4th Art.), will be sent to Fort Dade, Fla. (June 5, W. D.)

The order of May 15 from H. Q. A. to Comy. Sergt. C. A. Zimmerman, are revoked. He is transferred to Fort Thomas, Ky. (June 5, W. D.)

Par. 6, S. O. May 25, 1900, W. D., relating to Commissary Sergt. George Stone, is amended to read "Fort Dade, Florida," instead of "Key West Barracks, Florida."

Capt. E. B. Fenton, A. C. S., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 19, D. P.)

Com. Sergt. F. Schiller will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving Com. Sergt. William M. Cline, who will proceed to Calamba for duty. (April 21, D. P.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward Clark L. Brown will report to Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surgeon, U. S. A., in charge of the medical supply depot, Proteclia Militar, Havana, Cuba, for temporary duty. (May 2, D. Cuba.)

Hospital Steward Raymond S. Bamberger, Porto Rico Regiment, to report at post of Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (May 16, D. P. R.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, asst. surg., U. S. A., for duty at St. Paul, Minn. (May 19, D. D.)

Leave for 15 days is granted Major Willard S. H. Matthews, surg., U. S. V., St. Paul, Minn. (May 21, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Aristides Agramonte, U. S. A., will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty in charge of the division laboratory. (May 23, D. Cuba.)

Hospital Steward Clark L. Brown, U. S. A., will report to Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg., U. S. A., for temporary duty. (May 23, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Bailey, U. S. A., is assigned to duty on the U. S. transport Lawton during the voyage of that vessel to Seattle, Washington, to sail from San Francisco, May 24. (May 23, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. W. H. Winerberg, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 25, D. Cal.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as a member of the board of officers to be appointed to meet in that department. (May 25, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for 15 days is granted Capt. Henry A. Shaw, asst. surg. (May 25, D. Cal.)

A. H. Steward Charles L. Keeler will proceed to the

Presidio of San Francisco to relieve A. H. Steward Frank O. Rose, under orders to proceed to the Philippines. (May 26, D. Cal.)

A. H. Steward Warren J. Anderson, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (May 25, D. L.)

Leave for 3 days is granted A. A. Surg. W. H. Brooks. (Fort Hamilton, June 2.)

A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart is designated to take charge of physical training. (Fort Washington, May 31.)

A. H. Steward Mosley J. Toney will proceed to Governor's Island and report to the C. O. Fort Columbus for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (June 4, D. E.)

Leave for 7 days is granted A. A. Surg. G. A. Ramsay. (Fort Adams, June 2.)

A. A. Surg. H. R. Carter, U. S. A., now supposed to be at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Saint Michael, Alaska, for further instructions. (May 22, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. Hedley V. Tweedie, U. S. A., will proceed via Skagway and White Pass route to camp at Circle City, Alaska, to relieve A. A. Surg. H. J. Schlegel, U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Saint Michael, Alaska, for further instructions. (May 22, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Holloway, U. S. A., is assigned for duty on the transport Rosecrans, relieving A. A. Surg. Robert E. Caldwell, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (May 23, D. A.)

A. A. Surg. James L. Bevans, U. S. A., will report on board transport Rosecrans for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to Cape Nome, Alaska. Upon arrival he will report to the C. O. U. S. troops for duty at that station. (May 23, D. A.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Elmer A. Scherrer, U. S. A., is extended ten days. (June 2, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. Roy A. Wilson will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for the purpose of accompanying a detachment of men to San Francisco, Cal., and then return to Fort Totten, N. Y. (June 2, W. D.)

Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., will report for temporary duty in Department of California at San Francisco. (June 2, W. D.)

Hospital Steward John S. Neate is transferred to Quemados, Cuba. (June 4, W. D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 8, 1900, is granted Lieut.-Col. James P. Kimball, deputy surgeon-general, U. S. A. (June 4, W. D.)

Major Frank R. Keeler, surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (June 4, W. D.)

The leave granted to Major Willard S. H. Matthews, surg., is extended five days. (May 31, D. D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 2, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. C. D. Buck, Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (May 28, D. D.)

Leave for fifteen days on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted A. A. Surg. Arthur L. Boyer. (June 5, D. E.)

Leave for six days is granted A. A. Surg. G. M. Bradford. (Fort Ontario, June 4.)

A. A. Surg. Francis J. Bailey, U. S. A., is assigned to duty on the transport Lawton. (May 31, D. A.)

The following named medical officers and acting assistant surgeons at stations in Luzon are authorized to appear at the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, April 23, 1900, for examination as assistant surgeons, U. S. A., from the Department of Luzon: Capt. George W. Matthews, asst. surg., 38th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Canning, asst. surg., 35th Inf.; and Asst. Surg. Charles N. Barney; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Barnett, asst. surg., 41st Inf.; and Asst. Surg. Hyman Finkelstone, U. S. A. From the Department of Southern Luzon: 1st Lieut. Edward D. Sinks, asst. surg., 37th Inf.; and A. A. Surg. Charles H. Andrews; Major Thomas C. Chalmers, surg., 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Andrews, asst. surg., 46th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stanley McC. Stuart, asst. surg., 11th Cav.; and A. A. Surg. Charles H. Matthews, from Manila. A. A. Surg. Bruce Foulkes and Henry E. Menage, U. S. A., recently arrived in the division. (April 18, D. P.)

The following assignments and changes of stations of medical officers and acting assistant surgeons are announced: 1st Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, asst. surg., will report in person to the C. O., 25th Inf., at Iba, Province of Zambales, Luzon, for duty as regimental surgeon. 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Visayas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg., now on duty at Capiz, Panay, who will report at Santa Mesa Hospital for duty. The following acting assistant surgeons will report to the C. O. of the stations below indicated for duty: George W. Ely, John M. Lowery and George H. R. Gosman, to Cebu, Cebu; Frederick D. Branch and William H. Walker, to Catbalogan, and John F. Leeper and Rufus T. Dorsey, to Kalibak, Samar. A. A. Surg. Charles J. Fitzgerald, Major Richard W. G. G. Schmidt, Charles Roemmett, Thurston Smith, William E. Vose, Meyer Herman, Porter V. Ballou and Samuel Friedman will report to the Commanding General, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. The following named acting assistant surgeons will report to the C. O. of the stations in Luzon below indicated, for temporary duty, relieving the medical officers now serving at the respective stations named and who have authority to appear before the medical examining board in Manila: George L. Fowler, to Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan; William Donovan, to San Fernando, Province of Pangasinan; Emilio F. Cabada, to San Miguel, and Samuel K. Carson, to Hagonoy, Province of Bulacan. (April 17, D. P.)

The following medical officers are, upon the recommendation of the Chief Surgeon of the department, assigned to duty as Chief Surgeons of the several districts in the Department of Southern Luzon. To the 1st District: Major W. B. Banister, brigade surg., U. S. V. To the 2d District: Major George H. Penrose, brigade surg., U. S. V. In addition to his present independent duty as C. O. Division Base Hospital at Calamba. To the 3d District: Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., U. S. A. (April 19, Dept. of S. Luzon.)

A. A. Surgs. M. E. Hughes and R. D. Smith will proceed to San Francisco. (June 5, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. B. H. Metcalf will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., to relieve Asst. Surg. S. M. Waterhouse, who will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D. (June 5, W. D.)

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. L. A. Fuller, asst. surg. (Fort Monroe, June 5.)

Hosp. Steward William Edwards will proceed to Fort Bayard for duty. (Jackson Barracks, June 3.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Edward T. Comegys, Surg. (June 6, W. D.)

A. A. Surgs. W. B. McLaughlin and W. N. Bispham, will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (May 31, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. T. C. Lyster will report at Havana, Cuba, for duty. (May 31, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. William Roberts will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (May 31, D. Cuba.)

First Lieut. A. E. Truby will proceed to Guanajay Barracks, Cuba, relieving Capt. W. W. Quinton, Surg. (May 12, D. H. and P. D. R.)

Leave for one month with permission to visit the United States is granted A. A. Surg. W. C. Le Compte, U. S. A.; to take effect about May 28, 1900. (May 28, D. P. R.)

Major S. O. L. Potter, surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 24, D. P.)

Major F. R. Keeler, surg., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 25, D. P.)

The following changes of stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department and acting assistant surgeons are announced: Major John G. Davis, surg., will report to the Commanding General, 3d District, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty, relieving Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., who will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty as chief surgeon, relieving Major Lewis Balch, surg.; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., from duty at the Base Hospital, Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, to Post Hospital, Cebu, Island of Cebu, relieving 1st Lieut. Percy M. Ashburn, asst. surg., U. S. A., who will go to Manila, to Santa Mesa Hospital, for duty; 1st Lieut. Raphael A. Edmonston, asst. surg., 34th Inf., will join his regiment; A. A. Surg. Charles H. Andrews will report to the C. O. 30th Art. for duty. (April 25, D. P.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. Robert J. McAdory is extended 21 days. (April 24, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., will report in person to Major-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., for temporary duty as attending surgeon during his tour of inspection. (April 20, D. P.)

A. Surg. Henry E. Menage, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. Santa Mesa Hospital, Manila, for temporary duty. (April 20, D. P.)

A. Surg. William P. Read will report to the C. O. 14th Inf., Manila, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., who will report to the C. O. of the Relief for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel in the southern islands. Upon returning to Manila, Lieut. Schreiner will resume his proper station, relieving A. Surg. Read, who will return to his proper station on the Relief. (April 25, D. P.)

A. Surg. Arthur Jordan, with A. Surg. William L. Stevens, U. S. A., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, Province of the Camarines, Luzon, for duty. (April 24, D. P.)

A. Surg. B. Foulkes, U. S. A., will proceed to Bongabong, Province of Nueva Ecija, Luzon, for duty. (April 20, D. P.)

The leave granted A. Surg. R. J. McDory is revoked and he will report to the Commanding General, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (April 20, D. P.)

The following named medical officers and acting assistant surgeons are authorized to appear before the examining board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeons, U. S. Army: Department of Southern Luzon—1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, asst. surg., 4th Inf., and Albert H. Eber, asst. surg., 30th Inf.; A. Surg. William E. Vose, Charles W. Farr and Charles A. Cattermole, U. S. A., Department of Northern Luzon—Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, asst. surg., 41st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Dudley, asst. surg., 3d Inf.; A. Surg. Robert N. Winn, William O. Davies, James W. Van Dusen, John C. Lewis, Frances McCallum, Henry B. Kiersted, Franklin T. Dubois, Walter H. Dade and Stevens T. Harris, U. S. A., Department of the Visayas—Capt. Walter D. Webb and 1st Lieut. Dudley W. Welch, asst. surg., 43 Inf.; A. Surg. Louis A. Thompson, Chandler P. Robbins, Harry L. Gilchrist, Paul C. Hutton and Harold L. Coffin, U. S. A., Department of Mindanao and Jolo—A. Surg. William J. Boyd, Arthur W. Morse and Charles Fitzpatrick, U. S. A., Manila—A. Surg. William P. Read, Cyrus D. Lloyd, Robert J. McDory, William J. Lyster, John J. Reilly, Howard W. Beal, Richard M. English, Frank C. Baker and Edward P. Rockhill, U. S. A. (April 30, D. P.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted Major Charles McClure, paymaster, U. S. A. (June 4, W. D.)

Majors Harry L. Rees, paymaster, U. S. A.; William Monaghan, Manly B. Curry, William R. Graham and George C. Arthur, additional paymasters, U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (April 20, D. P.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William L. Sibert, C. E., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., for temporary duty. (June 2, W. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 3d Lieut. William P. Woodson, C. E. (April 27, D. P.)

Capt. William L. Sibert, C. E., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (April 30, W. D.)

Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, having been assigned for service in the Department of Northern Luzon, will proceed to Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon. (April 21, D. P.)

Sick leave for 6 months is granted 1st Lieut. L. C. Wolf, C. E., with permission to go beyond sea. (June 5, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations are ordered: Capt. William W. Gibson, upon the expiration of his present leave, will report in person to the chief of ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for duty; so much of par. 20, S. O. 72, March 27, 1900, W. D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer to duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A., Aug. 14, 1900, is amended so as to direct him to report to the C. O. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at that post; 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton, upon the arrival at that post, will report to the chief of ordnance, U. S. A., and will report for duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, taking station at New York city; 1st Lieut. William H. Tachapatt from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will report to the chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C., for duty in his office 1st Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern from duty in the office of the chief of ordnance and will report to the C. O. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty. (June 2, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1900, is granted Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps. (June 5, W. D.)

First Lieut. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City, New York. (May 31, D. Cuba.)

CHAPLAINS.

The leave granted Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., is extended one month with permission to go beyond sea. (June 4, W. D.)

CAVALRY—ARTILLERY—INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (May 31, D. M.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Sick leave for ten days with the permission to visit the U. S. is granted 1st Lieut. H. G. Trout, 2d Cav. (May 23, D. M. and S. C.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aid-de-camp, will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., on business connected with the construction of a target range for the use of the garrison of Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 2, D. D.)

1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav., will report to Major Tasker H. Bliss, S. D. Cuba, for temporary duty. (May 31, D. Cuba.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

2d Lieut. R. R. Wallack, 3d Cav., is designated range officer. (Fort Myer, June 2.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

The extension of the sick leave granted Capt. James B. Erwin, adj., 4th Cav., is further extended to include Aug. 15, 1900. (June 4, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav., now on leave at Oshkosh, Wis., will proceed to Madison, Wis., for duty with the National Guard of that State for a period of two months. (June 2, W. D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 7th Cav. (May 17, D. H. and P. D. R.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Assignments of officers in the 8th Cav. are as follows: Capt. S. L. H. Slocum to Troop I; 1st Lieut. C. B. Swezey to Troop A, and 1st Lieut. G. E. Stockie to Troop H. (June 5, W. D.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Babcock, 8th Cav., is transferred from Troop H to L of that regiment. (June 5, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. A. R. CHAFFEE.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Thomas McGregor, 9th Cav. (May 28, D. Colo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect about July 1, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Barber, Squadron Adjutant, 9th Cav. (June 6, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 10th Cav., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U. S. M. A. (June 1, W. D.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAS. LOCKETT.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Trowbridge, 11th Cav. (April 23, D. P.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

2d Lieut. F. W. Phisterer, 1st Art., is detailed ord. and signal officer. (Fort Screven, June 2.)

Capt. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., is detailed summary court. Q. M. Sergt. R. H. Nieman, 1st Art., is detailed asst. librarian. (Fort Barrancas, May 31.)

Sergt. M. Radswill, B, 1st Art., will proceed to Governor's Island for examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant. (Key West Barracks, May 23.)

Sergt. D. McSweeney, H, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (Fort Barrancas, May 23.)

Sergt. O. McGourty, B, 1st Art., is appointed provost and corporal sergeant. (Key West Barracks, June 1.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art. (June 1, W. D.)

Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, 2d Art., is announced as mustering and recruiting officer at these headquarters. (May 21, D. Cuba.)

Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, 2d Art., is announced as summary court officer at these headquarters. (May 21, D. Cuba.)

1st Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, 2d Art., will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, P. R., to take over public property and funds for which Major J. C. Scantling, 2d Art., is responsible. (June 1, D. E.)

Capt. W. Walke, 2d Art., is detailed census enumerator. (Fort Monroe, May 23.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Field, 3d Art., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident there to, his retirement June 6, 1900, is announced. (June 4, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed summary court. (Fort Du Pont, June 2.)

Capt. W. B. Alexander, F. S. Strong, C. L. Phillips and A. Croukhite, 4th Art., are detailed census enumerators. (Fort Monroe, May 23.)

Corp. W. A. Stanley, Lt. Bat. B, 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant. (Fort Monroe, May 23.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th Art., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Howard, June 4.)

Q. M. Sergt. J. B. Murphy and Corp. F. G. Markland, D, 4th Art., will proceed to Governor's Island for examination for promotion to 2d Lieut. (Fort McHenry, May 23.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Wadsworth, May 30.)

Bat. O, 5th Art., is designated for duty at camp at Rochester. (Fort Wadsworth, June 2.)

Bat. C and H, 5th Art., are designated for duty at camp at Rochester. (Fort Hamilton, June 4.)

The following transfers are made in the 5th Art.: 1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, from Battery M to B; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, from Battery B to M. (June 6, W. D.)

The leave granted 3d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art., is extended twenty days. (June 6, W. D.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. E. B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. C. R. Lloyd, Jr., 6th Art., is assigned to temporary duty with Light Bat. D. (April 27, D. P.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Sergt. B. D. Whitmore, H, 7th Art., has been appointed Reg. Sergt. Major.

Sergt.-Major E. J. Owens, 7th Art., is placed on the retired list. (Fort Adams, May 31.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect June 15, is granted Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art. (June 5, D. E.)

Sergt. W. M. Kistler, D, 7th Art., will proceed to Governors Island to be examined for promotion to 2d lieutenant. (Fort Williams, Me., June 1.)

2d Lieut. S. C. Vostal, 7th Art., is appointed engineer officer. (Fort Adams, June 4.)

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detached engineer officer. (Fort Schuyler, June 4.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Williams, June 5.)

Capt. J. P. Wesser, 7th Art., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Monroe, June 1.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., is extended seven days. (May 29, D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Isaac A. Saxton, 4th Inf. (April 25, D. P.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis E. Hill, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (June 6, W. D.)

Major William W. McCammon, recently promoted from captain, 4th Inf., is assigned to the 6th Inf., to date from May 12, 1900, vice Rockefeller, missing since April 28, 1899. (June 6, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

Lieut.-Col. Mott Hooton, 5th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., relieved. (May 29, D. L.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

Capt. James A. Goodin, Adjt., 7th Inf., will take charge of and conduct Vancouver Barracks to Seattle, Wash., a detachment of his regiment and hospital corps ordered to that city for duty in the Department of Alaska, and return to his proper station. (May 23, D. Col.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. M. Dichmann, Bat. Adjt., 7th Inf. (San Carlos, Ariz.), to take effect upon arrival at that post of 1st Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf. (May 23, D. Colo.)

1st Lieut. Henry M. Dichman, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf., will join his battalion at Seattle, Wash. (June 4, W. D.)

1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf., will report to Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., on board U. S. Rosecrans, for assignment to duty as commissary officer during the voyage of that vessel from Seattle to Cape Nome, Alaska. (May 24, D. A.)

Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., is assigned to duty at Cape Nome, Alaska. (May 22, D. A.)

Companies B and I, 7th Inf., assigned to Dept. of Alaska, will proceed on board transport Lawton from Seattle about June 4, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for station. (May 30, D. A.)

Major Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (May 31, D. A.)

1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 7th Inf., will proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on board transport Egbert, due to sail on or about June 10, via Chignik Bay, Alaska. (May 31, D. A.)

2d Lieut. Knud Knudson, 7th Inf., is assigned to the transport Athenian, sailing about June 1, for temporary duty during the voyage of that vessel to Cape Nome, Alaska. (May 31, D. A.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. G. M. RANDALL.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. F. H. Sargent, 8th Inf. (May 18, D. H. and P. D. R.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. E. H. LISCUM.

Major Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the U. S. transport Sherman, to sail June 1. (May 21, D. Cal.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

1st Lieut. Henry E. Eames, 11th Inf., is detailed additional member of the G. C. M. at Ponce, P. R. (May 19, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Henry E. Eames, 11th Inf., will report at Ponce, P. R., for duty. (May 18, D. P. R.)

Leave for one month with permission to return to the United States and apply for an extension of one month,

is granted 2d Lieut. Woodson Hecker, 11th Inf. (May 18, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. F. L. Wells, 11th Inf., will report at San Juan, P. R., for duty. (May 17, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf., is temporarily detailed as Collector of Customs at Aguadilla, P. R., relieving Capt. H. R. Lee, 11th Inf., of those duties. Capt. Lee will report by letter to Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Davis, 6th Inf., Collector of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., for instructions. (May 14, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. R., May 17th for temporary duty. (May 15, D. P. R.)

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf. (May 14, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. Frederick R. de Funiak, Jr., 11th Inf., with the detachment at Vieques, P. R., will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (May 21, D. P. R.)

Leave for one month with permission to visit the U. S. and apply for an extension of two months, is granted Major Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., to take effect between the 1st and 10th of June, 1900. (May 23, D. P. R.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf. (April 20, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BIBBEE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 3d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf. (April 23, D. P.)

S. O. 13, granting a leave for one month to 2d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf., is revoked.

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 3d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf. (April 30, D. W.)

Capt. William N. Hughes, 13th Inf., is directed to report in person to Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A., president of the Army Retiring Board, at Washington, for examination by the board. (June 7, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDW. MOALE.

2d Lieut. H. C. Williams, 15th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Madison Barracks, May 31.)

Corp. W. Buerkle, D, 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. W. H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., is detailed temporarily as Post Q. M. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 4.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

The stations of the different organizations of the 16th Inf. on April 17, as reported specially to the Army and Navy Journal, from Aparri, Luzon, are as follows: Lagoon, P. R.; Headquarters N. C. Staff and Band, Cos. A, B and D, at Aparri, Province of Cagayan. Co. C at Lal-loc, Province of Cagayan. Headquarters 2d battalion and Co. E and F at Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan. Cos. G and H at Ilagan, Province of Cagayan. The headquarters and three companies of the third battalion will be stationed at Echague, in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, the remaining company at some town near Bayombong, same province. Letters of companies that will go to the different stations not yet determined.

During the temporary absence of Capt. and Adjt. T. M. Moody, 16th Inf., Capt. C. L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., Acting Adjutant, will supervise the office of Collector of Internal Revenue at Aparri, P. I. (May 1, Aparri, Luzon.)

Co. C, 16th Inf., now at Aparri, Luzon, P. I., will, on Feb. 12, take temporary station at Lal-loc, Province of Cagayan. At once upon arrival at Lal-loc, the C. O., Co. C, 16th Inf., will cause 2d Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf., to visit all towns on Rio Grande Cagayan between Lal-loc and Alcala, including latter place, with a view to organizing municipal governments. (Feb. 11, Aparri, Luzon.)

Based on the serious illness of that command, the difficulties of affording it adequate medical attendance and absolutely necessary supplies, the headquarters and three companies of the 3d battalion, 16th Inf., will take station temporarily at Echague, and garrison that place and the surrounding country, Province Isabela. One strong company, with two officers, will take station temporarily at Solana, with detachments at Bagabag and Dupax, in Nueva Vizcaya. (March 28, Aparri, Luzon.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The 1st battalion of the 18th Inf., consisting of Cos. A, B, C and D, is designated as the home battalion of that regiment. The following transfers of officers of the regiment are made: Capt. Walter H. Gordon, from Co. A to G; Capt. Edson A. Lewis, from Co. K to B; Capt. Charles B. Hardin, from Co. F to C; Capt. William T. Wood, from Co. G to A; Capt. Peter Murray, from Co. C to F; Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, from Co. B to K; 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., from Co. H to A; 1st Lieut. Bryan Conrad, from Co. A to H; 1st Lieut. David E. W. Lyle, from Co. D to M; 2d Lieut. John W. Barnes, from Co. H to A; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, Jr., from Co. K to B; 2d Lieut. Alfred Alos, from Co. M to D; 2d Lieut. William D. Pasco, from Co. B to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Douglass Potts, from Co. D to L. (April 21, D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. John W. French, 19th Inf., is extended ten days. (April 23, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Charles R. Tyler, 19th Inf. (April 25, D. P.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted Capt. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf. (April 30, W. D.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

2d Lieut. G. C. Simonds, 22d Inf., will assume command of gunboat Laguna de Bay. (April 25, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf. (May 19, D. P.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. G. W. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. T. Franklin, 23d Inf., is relieved from command of the gunboat Laguna de Bay and is granted leave for one month, to take effect after arrival in U. S. (April 25, D. P.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., will join his company at Fort Wright, Wash. (May 24, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., will rejoin his proper station, Fort Wright, Wash., returning to Fort Walla Walla, when notified that his presence is required. (May 24, D. Col.)

1st Lieut. William A. Lieber, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont., is designated as census enumerator for the post of Fort Missoula, Mont., in addition to the duties assigned him. (May 21, D. D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf. (June 6, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. A. S. BURT.

Sick leave for six months is granted Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Inf. (June 1, W. D.)

Capt. William J. Pardee, 25th Inf., will return to his proper station at San Narcisco, Province of Zambales, Luzon. (April 25, D. P.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. E. RICE.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, 26th Inf. (April 25, D. P.)

27TH INFANTRY—

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

COMPARISONS SHOULD COMFORT US.

The gentlemen who have thought it necessary to emphasize their criticisms upon the conduct of military matters in this country by showing how much better they were managed in England are finding small comfort in the war in South Africa. The House of Commons has, as it appears, found it necessary to "consider and report upon the allegations of fraud and irregularity in connection with war office contracts during the last twelve months."

As to the conduct of strictly military affairs we certainly have found no occasion for sharper criticisms than those Lord Roberts has visited upon his subordinates. In view of these Sir Howard Vincent from his seat in Parliament has asked the military authorities whether some machinery could not be devised similar to that working in the Navy, whereby officers in command are able to prove before a court-martial that their dispositions were perfectly correct, and that all possible precautions had been taken to ensure success. This is an indication of the extent of the criticisms visited upon English officers who have had the misfortune to fall short in any respect of public expectation, and shows how galling these criticisms have been to their victims. The worst of censorious critics of military men and military measures have not exceeded some of the British newspapers in the virulence of their assaults upon men of established reputation. No doubt many of these assaults have been as unjust as those we are familiar with in this country.

We are not disposed to defend any one against just criticism, but when the facts are sifted from exaggerations and falsehoods we shall find that our service compares favorably with that of any country which is subjected to similar conditions of free criticism. The armies of England and the United States are those which have been most recently subjected to the crucial test of war. A like experience would no doubt reveal corresponding weaknesses in the military organization of all other countries, except possibly that of Germany. The conduct of operations in Madagascar by the French and that in Abyssinia by the Italians are cases in point. Russia has recently had some revelations of corruption among her military and naval officers, which even her close system of press censorship has not been able wholly to conceal. We are confident that whatever our weakness may be, a free and open comparison with other countries would leave us nothing to be ashamed of.

NATIVE JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The warfare in the Philippines has now reached a stage where its continuance or suppression will depend upon the local communities rather than upon the American soldiers. As long as a community sympathizes with guerrillas and robbers just so long will brigandage flourish. The improvement in the situation in the Philippines may well be said to be due to the increased stringency with which the local courts are treating the captured native bandits. Frequent executions of captured Filipinos are reported. These take place, however, only after trial by native courts and a regular legal sentence of death. An instance of this is reported from Laoag, Northern Luzon. A gang of insurgents killed nine native police of a town, and also killed the Presidente and looted his house. A troop of the 3d Cav., under Lieut. Arthur Thayer, was sent to the place at midnight and caught thirty-seven of the ladrones in the Presidente's house. The cavalymen tied the insurgents with their lariats and took them to Laoag. The trial of the prisoners by a native court with a native judge was then ordered by Colonel Howze.

That the property-owning Filipinos have no sympathy with the guerrillas was shown by the experience described in our issue of June 2, of Lieut. Jackson of the 33d Vol. Inf., in a scout into the country of the Infele Indians in Northern Luzon. Even in that wild country he found that the natives who owned property had no real sympathy with the guerrilla bands and made their contributions to wandering bands under fear of molestation. As soon as they had been assured that the United States forces would protect their lives and property from the robbers they promptly promised not to respond to any more levies on the part of the ladrones. It must be so everywhere on the island. Human nature in a great many respects is the same the world over, and it is not reasonable to suppose that a Filipino considers it an honor to be plundered by a native guerrilla any more than one of us would have esteemed it a patriotic privilege to contribute to the support of the lazy, worthless bushwhackers who infested the borders of the States during the civil war.

Thus far no complaints have been heard from our officers of indifferent applications of justice in the case of bandits turned over to the native judiciary for punishment, and there is every reason to believe that in so far as their loose methods of enforcing the law and the ingrained carelessness of their nature will permit they are doing the best they can. With the instruction that will come from the study of our systems, justice will be swifter as the days go by and the native robbers will ere

long wake up to a realization of the fact that the easy days of Spanish indolence have passed away and that they will be held to severe and uncompromising accountability, at the hands of their former victims. The day of that awakening is fast approaching and when it arrives much less will be left for us to do in the way of pacification.

OUR POSITION IN THE ORIENT.

The article on the "Troubles in China," appearing on another page of this number, deals with a subject which gains in importance each day. Its author spent some years in China as an official of the Government, and he has a thorough knowledge of the country, the characteristics of its people, and the peculiarities of its Government. Grave events are impending in the east, and now that we have 65,000 seasoned soldiers and a very considerable fleet within easy reach of the Chinese coast it will be our fault if we are not able to exercise a determining influence upon the future of China should necessity compel us to act. It would be a grave mistake should China, with its hundreds of millions of tractable people, be added to the millions Russia now has in training for war.

It may yet appear when the events of the past two years can be reviewed in the retrospect that the fate of the world turned upon the presence of America in the Philippines and England in South Africa, at a time when it was important that they should be in a position to interpose a veto upon any projects of Russia that involve the control of China. With such control the prophecy of Napoleon that Europe would in the end be Cossack, if not Republican, might draw nearer its fulfillment.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE CANTEEN.

The minority report of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill abolishing the sale of liquors in canteens (H. R. 8752) was a powerful presentation of the advantages of the present post exchange system and of the dangers involved in its abolition. The report was signed by Representatives R. Wayne Parker, Republican, of New Jersey, and James L. Slayden, Democrat, of Texas, and opened with this statement: "The passage of the bill, we think, would be a calamity to the cause of temperance. None greater could befall that cause in the Army and in the Soldiers' Home than the prohibition of the canteen feature of the post exchange. This is not a matter of theory, but one of actual experience. Soldiers, as well as everyone else, resent interference with their personal freedom. To pass this bill means that those who would otherwise drink beer in moderation under the eyes of their fellows will go outside where they will get strong drink, and that all the evils that once existed will be renewed."

Then the report points out that the exchange was first undertaken as an experiment in Vancouver Barracks in 1880. The results as tabulated by Surgeon Munson show that, comparing the years before 1891 with those afterwards, hospital admissions for alcoholism gradually diminished from 64.28 per thousand of that year to 30 per thousand in 1897. In 1890 there were 17 posts in which the admission rate exceeded 10 per cent. of the strength. In 1897 there were but 2. The percentage of desertions fell from an average of 9.18 per cent. of the enlisted force in seven years before 1891 to 4.54 per cent. of the enlisted force in six years after that year. The total trials and convictions for drunkenness in the Army during the seven years before 1891 averaged 372.5 each year, and in the six years after 1891 160.6 in each year. The average number of men making savings deposits increased over 13 per cent.

"If we wish," says the report, "to have an army composed of self-controlling, self-respecting men, we must give them the opportunity to exercise the virtue of temperance by choice, instead of trying to enforce total abstinence. The American Army are not to be governed by State prison rules. When at home they have the right to use liquor in moderation within the walls of their own homes. When in the Army they claim the same right. If it be denied, those who wish to drink are driven outside to fiery spirits, or worse. There is no vice more to be feared in any army than intemperance. It is because the post exchange and the canteen has been shown beyond all question to promote temperance that we favor it and deprecate any efforts which by statute will forbid the officers of the Army to do what they find best for the morality, health and discipline of their men."

"This is the first time that this matter has really come up for careful consideration. The anti-canteen amendment does not cover this question; no lawyer has challenged Attorney-General Griggs's construction of its terms. It was placed upon a bill for the increase of the Army without much consideration, and certainly without such full knowledge of the facts as we now have. The misunderstanding which earnest people throughout the United States have upon this matter is appalling. It is certainly true that drunkenness and the vices attendant thereon are of all things the evils most greatly to be feared in an army, and that they are all too rife in any army, but when we are referred to their prevalence among the volunteers we must remember that the volunteers generally had no post exchange, and sometimes allowed them to become mere post traders' institutions, where sales were made without proper restriction. A very impassioned address was made before the committee by the chaplain of the 1st Tennessee Vol. Inf. That regiment had no canteen, and its adjutant tells us that its good order and sobriety were best when it was brigaded with the 23d Inf., and the men found their way to the canteen 'where, with much good-fellowship, there was a minimum of desertion' (B. N. Coffman, 1st

lieutenant and adjutant, 1st Tenn. Vol.). Lieut. Coffman states that the same experience was had at Boila, where the strictest prohibition measures were adopted, resulting in the greatest amount of drunkenness on native liquors, while as soon as the 18th Inf. established their canteen near the regiment the drunkenness fell off.

"This is a question of our practical duty as men and brethren to our brothers in the Army. We must treat them exactly as we do our brothers at home. Unless we are prepared to deny to our friends at home the right to drain a glass of beer in their own houses, it is neither our duty nor our right to enforce such prohibition against our brothers in the Army as distinguished from proper restrictions. For the sake of the cause of order and sobriety, and temperance, we oppose the passage of this bill."

AMERICAN RULE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The effect of our occupation of the Philippines is already shown in the increased commercial activities in the Archipelago, and gives promise of the large place the islands will take in the world of industry once their full energies are encouraged by peace and developed by a wise policy. The custom house receipts for the month of March were greater than in any other month in the history of Manila. More than a million dollars were collected by the officers of that department. Considering the conditions, the unsettled state of the country and the inevitable effect of war upon trade and commerce, the showing is most remarkable. Formerly only a few products of the United States were sold in the local markets of Manila. At present our goods are supplanting those of every other nation. Wine, beer and liquor of every variety intended largely for American consumption were received in large quantities from the States. To these luxuries have been added many other articles of food and clothing, and they are sold at a handsome profit over all the counters in Manila.

There is no question about American commercial supremacy in Manila. The conquest by the Army and Navy has been followed by a commercial campaign which for brilliancy and thoroughness has never been equalled in the history of trade. This large showing by the custom house does not arise from the shipments to the Army. Nothing the American soldier uses that is furnished from home ever passes the custom house. At ports where Americans have established stores since the first of January the same condition existed as in Manila at the time when our business men invaded the city. The traders report a steady increase of their sales and many of them who opened stores for the benefit of the soldiers are turning their entire attention to the profitable native trade. When American machinery is placed on the cane plantations and in the forests this important step in the future development of the island will not only add to the revenues of the government but will further increase the wealth of the people. The Manila "Freedom" does not hesitate to predict that with the spreading of American commercial methods in the Philippines Manila will become the first city of the East.

Sad as are our losses in the Philippines, and much as they are to be regretted, in view of the sorrow they bring in individual cases, it is a cause for congratulation that they should be as light as they are, under the circumstances of war. The deaths and injuries from lightning strokes in the United States during the year 1899 just about equaled the casualties among our troops in the Philippines during the same period, including deaths from disease. Five hundred and sixty-two persons were killed and eight hundred and twenty were injured by lightning in this country during last year. According to a report just issued by the War Department the casualties in the Philippines from July 1, 1898, to May 24, 1900, twenty-two months, were: Deaths—regulars, 36 officers and 920 men; volunteers, 41 officers and 854 men; total, 1,851. Wounded—regulars, 37 officers and 721 men; volunteers, 1,115 men; total, 1,873. Grand total of casualties 2,724. This shows an average of casualties for the year of 1,488 as compared with 1,382 casualties from lightning. There have been so many exaggerated statements concerning the number of insane soldiers returning from the Philippines that it is well to note the total as given by the War Department which is as follows: Admitted to the hospital at Washington from the Philippines to May 24, 1900—regulars, 47; volunteers, 15. Of these 19 have been discharged as recovered and 41 still remain, one discharged, unimproved, and one on a visit from hospital. The number of insane soldiers from the Philippines now in the hospital at San Francisco to be sent to Washington, are: Regulars, 5; volunteers, 4; held at San Francisco, diagnosis not confirmed, regulars, 6; volunteers 18. This shows a grand total during nearly two years of 95 insane and men suspected of insanity of whom there are 52 still in hospital whose sanity has been definitely determined. This is certainly a very small percentage among a large body of troops subjected to much hardship and most of them young men peculiarly susceptible to the depressing influence of separation from home and kindred.

President McKinley on June 1 sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Jacob B. Smith, 17th Inf., and Col. Luther R. Hare, 33d Vol. Inf. (Major, 7th Cav.), to be brigadier generals of volunteers. These appointments fill the only vacancies in the volunteer brigade rank. They were kept open in order to permit the President to bestow the appointments upon specially deserving officers in the field.

THE NAVAL ENGINEERS' PATRON SAINT.

By an obvious misdirection the invitation to address the Swedes assembled at Battery Park, New York city, to decorate the statue of John Ericsson, May 30, was received by the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal. It should have been sent to Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., Chief of the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the foremost representative of his profession. How eloquently Admiral Melville could and would have spoken of the debt of gratitude his profession owes to Ericsson! To him, more than any other, naval engineers are indebted for their present standing in the naval service. Twice did Ericsson force reluctant navies to accept his dictum that modern naval warfare must henceforth be largely a matter of engineering. With his Princeton he compelled the adoption for war vessels of the screw; of engines buried in the bowels of the ship out of the reach of passing shot; of coal protection, and other contrivances exciting the just scorn and indignation of the war sailor of half a century ago who had no use for engineers aboard a man-of-war except perhaps to burn them in their own fiery furnaces.

Again with his monitor in 1862 Ericsson carried the domination of engineering ideas in naval construction a stage further and opened up the modern era of sailless battleships, giving control upon the sea to the man in armor who had been driven from the land.

And now the officers of our naval corps of engineers sit in the high places of naval dignity and honor with no one to molest them or to make them afraid. Surely if there is any saint whom the naval engineer should invoke it is Saint Ericsson. He can no longer with propriety delay his canonization.

It was fitting that his compatriots should assemble on the day devoted to the memory of our heroic dead to decorate the statue of John Ericsson, for the history of this great Swede is forever associated with the efforts of the sons of America—native and foreign born—to aid the Republic in the crisis of its fate. Though he was a soldier by training and a soldier in spirit, Ericsson did not command battalions or lead ships to battle during our great contest. A special and most important service was reserved for the great engineer who had then entered upon his second half century, and was past the age for war. But if he did not march to the sound of the life and drum, or answer the boatswain's call to duty, none the less is he to be numbered among those whose names and whose works are to be recalled on the day when the nation lays its wreath of immortelles on the tombs of its departed heroes.

In 1862 nearly half a century had passed since Ericsson entered, as a lad of eleven, upon his engineering career, yet he was still in full control of his wonderful powers of mind and body. His capacity for work was phenomenal; he was possessed of the garnered experience of a lifetime devoted to engineering study and engineering achievement, much of it in the line of the very task he was now called upon to perform. His undagging zeal, his mighty energy, his unequalled experience—all were freely placed at the service of the country. The result all the world knows, for the story of the Monitor and the Merrimac and of the most famous ship duel known in the history of the world has carried the name and the fame of Ericsson wherever the sun shines upon civilized man. What Admiral Luce has well called the crystallization of forty centuries of thought on attack and defense had taken shape in the brain of this descendant of the Norse sea rovers, that it might be devoted to the service of all whose hopes of freedom lay in the success of the great American Republic.

If it be because of his contribution to the spectacular scenes of war that John Ericsson is most widely known, it would be rash to declare that this was his greatest work. Indeed, he has added to the sum of modern energies in so many and such varied ways that it is hard to say which should be associated with his name if we were to forget all of the others. If he revolutionized the war fleets of the world with his various inventions containing the germ ideas of the modern battleship, he also transformed the merchant fleets of the world with his screw propeller and his innumerable contributions to the science of steam engineering. He was a leader, if not a winner, in the famed contest at Rainhill, England, which established the locomotive as the instrument of traction on land as his propeller has been on the sea. It was he who built the first steam fire engine, and his name is associated with the progress of modern invention in so many ways that it would be tedious to enumerate them.

It was a striking coincidence that on the day the statue of Ericsson was dedicated in New York the noble war vessels attending our Columbian Centennial, on their way into the Hudson river, sailed by in full sight of the multitude assembled to witness the ceremony of dedication. It was as though they recognized their creator and had come to do him homage. Out of the Princeton and the tiny Monitor, which sprang full fledged from the fertile brain of Ericsson, had grown this impressive display of naval strength under modern conditions. The propelling power, the armored turrets, and innumerable contrivances giving character to these vessels were the fruit of his invention or his ingenious suggestion; of his studies of naval warfare when he was so far in advance of the rest of the world that he could get no hearing.

Falling heir, as he did, to the written records of Ericsson's work, and dwelling for months together among his papers in that old house in Beach street, which was his workshop and his home, the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal has entered, as few have been permitted to do, into the secrets of his life. He struggled with poverty, with professional and official hostility to new ideas, with popular indifference to mechanical invention. He triumphed over all, and if a new and more hopeful career opens to men of the profession he honored, it is largely because of the work John Ericsson did. It is not strange that Ericsson found the sailors of his time so hostile to his suggestions. The indignation they excited would have been even greater had it been foreseen that engineering ideas were ultimately to control naval warfare, substituting that thing of horror, from the point of view of beauty and grace, the modern battleship, for the joy of the sailor, the line-of-battle ship celebrated by John Ruskin as the noblest work of man.

And what are we coming to next with our submarine boats and similar contrivances for making naval warfare as uncomfortable and as deadly as possible? Under water fighting is a sneaking sort of business at the best, compared to the good old square yard-arm to yard-arm style. This diving beneath the sea with bottled air recalls the schoolboy contests in which the victor was the one whose superior store of wind enabled him to hold his nose the longest. In the name of the Vikings and the long line of sea fighters who preceded the advent of Ericsson, we protest; but protest, as we well know, in vain. This is the age of steam and iron. What is to follow it?

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

In our issue of June 2 we gave the proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States for May 31. The sessions continued on June 1 and 2 at the Academy of Medicine, New York City. Major Louis L. Seaman, U. S. Vol. Engrs., on Friday, June 1, spoke on "The Utilization of Native Troops in Colonial Possessions." He said that as the volunteer regiments in the Philippines dwindle the battalions should be reformed so that there will be in each regiment two battalions of Americans and one of Chinese or Filipinos, always maintaining the full complement of American officers for the three battalions. If this should be found to work to advantage, the ratio of native soldiers to Americans might be increased even to two battalions of natives to one of Americans.

Major Seaman spoke of sending out rich food such as canned meats, which are not fit for wholesome diet in tropic climates. He concluded with a protest against the carrying of a heavy ammunition belt around the waist, demanding that some means be found to suspend the belt from the shoulders. Allen A. Wesley, late Major and Surgeon, 8th Illinois Vols., a negro regiment, strongly advocated the continuance of the regimental canteens, as against the frequenting of public bars by the soldiers.

John C. Wise, Medical Director, U. S. N., read a paper on the "Method of Transportation of Wounded on Ships of War," advocating the use of litters by hand in transporting men from shipboard to the shore or from vessel to vessel. He said that the modern warships of our Navy are models of cleanliness and sanitation. P. A. Surgeon C. P. Wertentaker, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, discussed the "Management of Quarantinable Diseases and Cordons." Other papers were read by Capt. G. J. Newgarden, Major Thomas J. Sullivan, Major R. J. Fitzgerald, Surg. G. T. Vaughan and Brig-Gen. John V. Shoemaker.

At the last day of the session, June 2, Col. Charles H. Alden, U. S. A., retired, presided. Capt. W. C. Borden, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A., read a paper on "The Morbidity of War Wounds, with Tentative Conclusions Relative to Modern Weapons and Surgical Methods." In a recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal we gave the facts and figures which Capt. Borden presented, in a review of his study of wounds in the Spanish-American war. A paper on tetanus contributed by Major-Gen. Narciso del Rio of the Mexican Army was read by Lieut.-Col. J. D. Griffith. He said that in tropical climates tetanus was the worst enemy the soldier had, and would result from even an abrasion of the skin.

The association elected Col. Nielson of Canada and Major-Gen. Narciso del Rio of Mexico to corresponding membership. The following officers were elected: President, Brig-Gen. A. J. Stone, of Minnesota; 1st Vice-President, Medical Director John C. Wise, of Washington, D. C.; 2d Vice-President, J. F. Calef, of Connecticut; Secretary, Col. Charles Adams, of Illinois; Treasurer, Lieut. Herbert A. Arnold, of Pennsylvania. St. Paul was chosen as the place of the next meeting. All surgeons of the civil war on either side were made eligible to membership.

At the banquet of the association at the Murray Hill Hotel in the evening, Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., was among the speakers and said: "In my opinion the chief cause of sickness in the Army during the late war too much eating; stomachs were overloaded and you all know what that means. When I was on active service in the West there were two medicines which I used when out on the plains and far from medical aid, and I found that I needed no others, viz., the cork and the corkscrew. Those who were with me at Chickamauga will agree with me that there are no better medicines than these two drugs. I was wounded in battle and have had the pleasure of reading my own obituary, and I have to thank the military surgeons that I am alive and well to-night."

Others who made addresses were Surg-Gen. Sternberg, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Griffith, of Missouri; Dr. A. Jacoby, Brig-Gen. A. J. Stone, Major T. C. Clark, of Minnesota; Brig-Gen. George Cook, of New Hampshire; Col. Nicholas Senn and P. A. Surg. C. P. Wertentaker.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE BOERS.

Three months ago, in our issue of March 17, we said of the Boers: "In theory, they are proposing to die in the last ditch. As a matter of fact they are not likely to do so. Once convinced their struggle is hopeless, and that there is no chance for foreign intervention, they will conclude that it is best to end the struggle." It looks now as though this prophecy was destined to a speedy fulfillment. The English had advanced from Bloemfontein to Pretoria and entered the Transvaal capital without encountering really serious opposition. Johannesburg was surrendered May 30, members of the Transvaal government fled from Pretoria, and that city was occupied June 5. With his great preponderance in force Lord Roberts has been able to hold the Boers in front with his infantry while he threatened their flanks and rear with his mounted troops. Thus position after position has been taken with no really serious fighting. The difficulties the British have had to contend with have been chiefly those of logistics, of transportation and supply. The high tide of Boer success was when General Buller recrossed the Tugela, Feb. 7, and General MacDonald retired to the Modder River, Feb. 9.

On the 9th of February General Roberts arrived at the Modder and a new spirit was infused into the campaign. Kimberley was relieved Feb. 15 and Magersfontein occupied by the Guards Feb. 16. General Hart occupied Colenso Feb. 20 and the next day, the anniversary of Majuba, General Cronje surrendered with 4,000 Boers. Ladysmith, on the eastern side of the mountains, was relieved by the forces under General Buller Feb. 28. Rensburg, Colesburg, Stormberg, Burgersdorp, Norval's Pont and Driefontein were captured in rapid succession in the ten days from Feb. 27 to March 8, and five days later, March 13, Bloemfontein was occupied.

At Bloemfontein occurred a halt of seven weeks occupied in the preparation for a further advance. During this time the Boers were very troublesome, raiding with large forces of mounted men around the British right, endeavoring to cut their communications and interfere with the accumulation of transportation and supplies and replenishing their own stores in the rich grain districts of the southeastern part of the Orange Free State, of which they for some time held undisputed possession. This was their last stand.

On April 25 Lord Roberts's strategic line extended southeast from Warrenton, on the Vaal to Wepener, resting on the Basuto land border. It crossed the railroad at Bloemfontein and covered approximately 170

miles. The Boer lines extended in a crescent form, half encircling Bloemfontein and reaching to Leeuwkop, 16 miles to the southeast of it and covering the movement of the Boer troops and convoys between Winburg and De Wet's Dorp. The Boers made desperate but unsuccessful attempts to capture Wepener, Ladysbrand and Vriburg. To hold them in check detachments of Lord Roberts forces were skillfully dispersed within supporting distance of each other over an irregular front of about seventy miles from Karoo Siding, north of Bloemfontein and Wepener, and facing generally to the northeast the direction of the British advance.

By further skillful movements the Boer position was made untenable, and April 26 they abandoned their ground near Wepener and De Wet's Dorp and started toward the Transvaal, followed as rapidly as possible by Lord Roberts. Owing to the heavy rains the country was practically roadless, but the British advance has been rapid. As a British contemporary says: "As a military operation, the converging advance of Lord Roberts's columns from south, west and northwest has been a distinct success, and the raising thereby of the investment of Wepener, which place the Boers had marked as their own, caused throughout the enemy's ranks a bitter disappointment that no doubt neutralized, to a great extent, the encouragement they had derived from their successes at Koon Spruit and Reddersburg."

May 4 General Hunter on the extreme west of the strategic part of the British crossed the Vaal without opposition at Windsorton on the railroad, midway between Kimberley and Warrenton. Between May 7 and 10 Lord Roberts's centre columns crossed the Vetsand and with the enemy in full retreat on a front covering twenty miles with cavalry and horse artillery following in hot pursuit along three roads. The British Army was then ninety miles north of Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts's new base. Thirty miles further on lay Kroonstad, the recent temporary seat of the Orange State Government. Pretoria was at that time distant about 180 miles. Two days later Kroonstad was occupied and the Vaalch River crossed. Next came the crossing of the Rhenoster, which, as Lord Roberts reports, was stubbornly contested.

On May 16 General Hunter crossed into the Transvaal from Fourteen Streams on the British left and marched to Christiansburg without opposition. On May 16 came the relief of Mafeking, already reported, by a force making a wide detour around the British left. May 22 came the news that the Vaal had been crossed and Veneniging, only forty miles southwest of Johannesburg, was occupied.

Next came the news of the occupation of Johannesburg itself followed quickly by the report of the fall of Pretoria, June 5.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Lord Roberts progress from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad has presented a spectacle of uninterrupted success. The incidents marking his daily advance have been perhaps less stirring and dramatic than those that made the invasion of the Orange State so remarkable. But if there were no such brilliant achievements as the cavalry dash for the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the forced march of sixty miles across a waterless waste with horses and men over-wrought, and a commissariat strained to the utmost through the loss of 200 wagons, we have on the other hand beheld with admiration the masterly handling of columns, moving with the precision that comes of perfect control and discipline, and rendered mobile by effective organization to a degree unprecedented in the British Army, with the result that the enemy, whose most formidable characteristic is his mobility, has at every point been out-manoeuvred, out-flanked and forced into interrupted retreat from one strongly entrenched position to another, and with scarcely any appreciable loss on our side."

Beyond Karoo Siding forty miles were traversed in four days, during which Brandfort, Smaldeel and Winburg fell, and the passage of the Vet was forced. After a two days' rest at Smaldeel and Winburg the advance was resumed, the remaining sixty miles being marched in four days more, and a heavy engagement fought after crossing the Zand. At the Zand River, which was crossed May 10, a decisive victory was gained with little loss and marching with a front extending over about twenty miles, on Friday, May 11. Within the next fortnight the Vaal had been crossed, Johannesburg was at the mercy of the British and Pretoria was speedily closed in upon. Six Miles Spruit was reached June 4, and Pretoria the following day.

The movement of Lord Roberts's columns west of the mountain were supported by active and energetic operations by Sir Redvers Buller on the east of the Biggarsburg range, the position of the Boers in the mountains being turned and rendered untenable with small loss to the British, the resistance they encountered being feeble. As they retreated the Boers fired the dry grass and the British were compelled to march through heat and smoke. In spite of this Lord MacDonald made forty miles with his cavalry in a single day through an almost waterless country.

If the Boers, heavily outnumbered and outflanked as they were, retreated, their retreat was on the whole orderly. No report comes of any serious loss to them in prisoners or supplies. They made desperate efforts to work in on the enemies lines of communication but without success. The only stands they made against the advance of the triumphant enemy was to cover the withdrawal of the main force encountered with trains and heavy guns. They succeeded in securing some reprisals, capturing detached forces of the British.

Details of the British advance are still lacking. What is to follow is as yet uncertain. Reports come of threats on the part of "Oom Paul" to continue the fight, rather in the spirit of revenge than with any hope of redeeming his fortunes.

The Navy Department has concluded to carry out the repairs on such ships as may be laid up in the future in as complete a manner as possible, so that when their services are required no delay shall be experienced in fitting the vessels for sea. Stores and outfits are to be prepared and laid out ready for instant use, and in a general way the method so long carried out in the French Navy will be instituted in the various navy yards where ships are to be placed in ordinary for sea service, and in this way it is believed that our more powerful craft can be so kept as to be to all intents and purposes as ready for mobilization as though in commission. Mr. Hackett is interesting himself in this matter with his accustomed vigor and attention to details, and there seems no reason why the practice should not be made a part of the regular naval policy.

A magnificent silver service was presented to the U. S. S. Kentucky at Hampton Roads, Va., June 6, by 300 Kentucky citizens. The presentation took place on board the Kentucky. The entire crew was drawn up on deck as Harry Weissinger, representing the Louisville Board of Trade, made the presentation speech. Capt. Chester, commanding the Kentucky, replied. The Kentucky band furnished music.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
 NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.
 INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Will proceed to Ft. Monroe and thence to Newport. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Colon, May 18.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.
 SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Arrived Boston June 5. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
 TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
 VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Left Nuevitas for Porto, Padre, Cuba. Address Porto Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
 CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Rio June 7 for Montevideo. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
 IOWA, Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At Bremerton, Washington. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington.
 ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila April 19. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
 PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. At Bremerton, Washington. Address Bremerton, Washington.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
 BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Manila May 28. Address mail to Manila.
 BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Arrived Colombo June 6 on her return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Colombo June 6, Aden June 25, Port Said July 4, Gravesend Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Manila May 28.
 BRUTUS, at Guam.
 CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
 CASTINE, Comdr. Charles G. Bowman. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
 CELTIC, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived Sydney, Australia, May 25. Will return to Manila.
 CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. Arrived Manila May 28. Address there.
 CULGOA, Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane April 2. Will return to Manila.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived Manila May 27.
 HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
 IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15. Address Manila, P. I.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
 MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
 MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 NANSHAN, at Manila.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
 NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Taku, China, to protect American interests. Will return to Manila.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived at Manila May 22. Address Manila, P. I.
 OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. Arrived at Hong Kong May 30. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
 PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Cebu, China. Address Manila.
 SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Arrived Suez June 4. Returning to United States, and will proceed to Boston, Mass., via Gibraltar. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Shanghai, Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
 YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. Arrived Nagasaki June 7. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
 GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.
 PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Newport, R. I. Address Newport, R. I.
 TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived at Bremerton, Washington, June 5. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed out of commission.
 BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Gibraltar for Gravesend June 3. Will arrive Gravesend June 11, leave June 21; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.
 ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Newport June 6 for Queenstown on European cruise in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Queenstown June 22, leave June 29; arrive Christiana July 3, leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 23, leave July 28; arrive Stockholm July 31, leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave Sept. 20; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; ar-

rive Havana Nov. 28, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail in care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Sept. 27, 1900. After Sept. 27, 1900, and until Nov. 26, 1900, in care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26, 1900, address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. All mail addressed care of B. F. Stevens should have foreign postage.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left League Island for Southampton June 3 on European cruise. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Southampton July 1, arrive Leith July 13, leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22, leave July 26; arrive Copenhagen July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 28, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 7, leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
 PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 230 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New London. Boys will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail for European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Cape June 18; arrive New London July 2, leave July 5; arrive New Bedford July 13, leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 20; arrive Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14. NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Newport: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport News June 12, leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25, leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1, leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7, leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13, leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 23, arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24, leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.
 DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Left Hilo for Singapore June 5. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Left Washington for Annapolis. Address mail to Washington, D. C.
 EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Left Santiago for Chiriqui, Cuba. Address Santiago, Cuba.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Arrived League Island June 7. Address mail to League Island, Pa.
 HOQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. At Detroit, Mich. Address there.
 FOTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin M. McCormick. Left Nuevitas for Key West June 7. Address Port Royal, S. C.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. William Swift. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 22. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 SOLACE, Lieut. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Manila June 5. Address Manila, P. I.
 SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Left Yokohama May 22 for Unalakpa. Address Unalakpa, Alaska, care of Postmaster.
 YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibara April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
 CAESAR, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan.
 KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Arrived Newport June 8. Address Newport, R. I.
 KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. At Lynnhaven Bay. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.
 UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
 RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
 WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
 FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. R. H. Jackson, detached Naval Academy, June 1, 1900; to Asiatic Station, via temporary duty Pensacola, from 28th inst.
 Lieut. Ryland D. Tidale, died of typhoid fever at Naval hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 11.30 p. m., June 1, 1900.
 Naval Cadets S. Gannon, A. B. Keating, W. Smith, W. G. Mitchell, H. L. Wyman, W. B. Ferguson, J. A. Spillman, H. K. Gage, W. F. Bricker, C. R. Keas, W. McEntee, J. R. DeFreese, S. J. Freeman, J. C. P. Smy, and J. C. Church, detached Naval Academy, June 8, 1900; to Training Station, Newport, R. I., June 11, for course of instruction at Torpedo Station.
 Chaplain R. R. Hoes, Department's order 14th ult. modified. Detached Wabash, June 11, 1900; to Kearsarge, June 12. Instead of Monongahela.
 Chaplain H. W. Jones, detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to Monongahela, June 14, 1900.
 A. W. Mach, E. A. Salvator, to duty office Captain of Yard, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
 A. Btsn. H. C. Jarrett, detached Franklin; to Amphitrite, June 7, 1900.
 A. Btsn. F. Muller, detached command Massachusetts; to Caesar, June 9, 1900.
 Btsn. S. W. Gardner, detached Franklin; to Caesar, June 9, 1900.
 Asst. Btsn. P. Hennig, Department's orders May 24, 1900, detaching Vermont to Amphitrite, revoked.
 Paym. Clerk Charles A. Davis, appointed paymaster's

clerk of fleet of Asiatic Station upon nomination of Pay Inspector Harris, via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1900.

Paym. Clerk George W. Van Brunt, appointed paymaster's clerk on Brooklyn upon nomination of Pay Inspector Harris, via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 30, 1900.

JUNE 2.—Lieut. T. J. Senn, commissioned lieutenant. Lieut. J. H. Sypher, commissioned lieutenant.
 Asst. Surg. J. R. Whiting, detached Chicago; to Montgomery.
 P. A. Surg. A. M. D. McCormick, detached Montgomery; to Chicago.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, detached Porter, connection instruction Torpedo Station; granted sick leave absence one month, and then report academy for re-examination physically.

Naval Cadets S. W. Bryant, W. K. Riddle, W. K. Wortman, J. J. Hyland and W. S. Case, detached Naval Academy, June 5, 1900; to New York, June 12.

Naval Cadets E. T. Winston, R. Morris, E. E. Seranton, and C. F. Huff, detached Naval Academy, June 8, 1900; to home, wait orders. Be ready for sea service about July 1, on board Iowa.

Naval Cadets J. F. Hellweg, H. Ellis, J. H. Comfort, H. C. Cooke, C. L. Arnold, R. A. Abernathy, W. V. Tomb and L. E. Wright, Jr., detached Naval Academy, June 8, 1900; to home, wait orders. Be ready for sea service about July 1, on Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadets E. H. Dodge, E. P. Svaz and F. D. Berrien, detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to home, wait orders. Be ready for sea service about July 1, on board Philadelphia.

Naval Cadets J. W. Schoenfeld, G. B. Landenberger, R. L. Berry, C. E. Landrum, F. R. Nalle and S. H. R. Doyle, detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to Kentucky June 11.

Naval Cadets D. P. Mannix, L. Noa, J. W. Timming, J. D. Wainwright, P. Foley and H. W. Osterhaus, detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to Kearsarge June 11. Lieut. Comdr. C. Crenap, to Naval War College, Newport, June 25, 1900, for course of instruction.

Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roiler, additional, to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., as relief of Lieut. Smith, June 12, 1900.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, detached works George Lawley & Son, June 12, 1900; to Kearsarge June 16.

Capt. N. M. Dyer, detached Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., June 11, 1900; to special temporary duty in charge Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., June 16, during absence of Capt. Coghlan.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich, upon arrival home, to prepare course of lectures for delivery at Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. P. Williams, detached office captain of yard, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; to Richmond immediately.

A. W. Mach, M. J. Clancy, detached connection to duty about Kentucky when placed in commission.

Lieut. C. N. Atwater, Department's order May 31, 1900, modified. Detached Naval Academy June 16, instead June 9; to Monongahela on June 17.

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Underwood, detached Alliance when placed out of commission; to Naval War College, Newport, for course of instruction.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, to home, via Dixie, from Manila.

JUNE 3.—Sunday.

JUNE 4.—Capt. J. McGowan, suspended from duty on half pay for six months from June 4, 1900.

P. A. Surg. H. B. Scott, retired, died of oedema of the lungs May 1900, at Wallingford, Conn.

Lieut. L. J. Clark, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, June 25, 1900, for course of instruction.

Lieut. Comdr. A. McCrackin, to Independence as executive, June 30, 1900.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Collins, detached Independence upon reporting of relief, June 30, 1900; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 5, for such duty as commandant may assign.

Naval Cadets C. T. Wade, B. G. Bartholow, C. A. Gardner, and J. C. Kress, detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to home, wait orders. Be ready for sea service about July 1, on board Chicago.

Naval Cadets C. R. Train, S. Woods, C. S. Freeman, R. T. Menner, G. W. Steele, B. T. Bulmera and W. N. Jeffers, detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to home, wait orders. Be ready for sea service about July 1, on Asiatic Station.

JUNE 5.—Lieut. A. Gleaves, detached connection Alabama; to Indiana, as navigator, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, detached Office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; to Indiana, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to Indiana, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, detached command Stringham; to Massachusetts, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, detached Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department; to Massachusetts, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. C. L. Hussey, detached Constellation; to Massachusetts, June 6, 1900.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, detached Wabash; to Massachusetts, June 6, 1900.

Lieut.-Comdr. T. M. Poits, detached Navy Yard, New York; to Massachusetts as navigator, June 6, 1900.

A. W. Mach, L. Arne, detached Navy Yard, League Island; to Massachusetts, June 6, 1900.

Chief Btsn. P. Haley, detached Potomac, and upon discharge from Naval Hospital, Newport, to home, with three weeks' sick leave of absence.

Naval Cadet L. Noa, department's order 2d instant modified; to Kentucky, June 11, 1900, instead of Kearsarge.

Naval Cadet R. L. Berry, department's order 2d instant modified; to Kearsarge, June 11, 1900, instead of Kentucky.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. C. Colwell, to temporary duty Pensacola, June 30, 1900, then to Asiatic station, via Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30.

Lieut. R. H. Jackson, department's order 1st instant modified; to Asiatic Station via Doric, sailing from San Francisco June 30, 1900, instead of army transport.

Gunner John H. Lohman, appointed gunner from June 15, 1898.

Gunner David F. Diggins, appointed gunner from March 6, 1899.

Asst. Paym. E. F. Hall, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to Massachusetts immediately as relief of Paym. Peterson.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Roiler, department's order 2d instant, directing report of commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, for duty assigned as relief of Lieut. Smith, revoked.

Lieut. H. George, department's order 31st ultimo modified. Detached Naval Academy June 8, 1900; to Kearsarge June 9, instead of to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, for instruction.

Ensign T. C. Hart, commissioned ensign from July 1, 1899.

Ensign V. S. Houston, commissioned ensign from July 1, 1899.

Asst. Surg. W. C. Braisted, to Massachusetts immediately.

P. Asst. Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, detached Richmond to Indiana immediately.

Naval Cadet J. T. Bowers, detached Abarenda; to Iowa Pharm. S. W. Douglass, additional duty on Massachusetts.

Lieut. M. Johnston, additional duty as navigator Prairie, upon detachment of Lieut. Hill.

Lieut. F. K. Hill, detached Prairie; to Indiana, June 1900.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; to Indiana, June 7, 1900.

Lieut. J. T. Tompkins, detached Indiana; to Richmond

Paym. S. McGowan, to Kearsarge, June 22, 1900, as relief of Pay Inspector Hobbs.
Pay Insp. I. G. Hobbs, detached Kearsarge, upon reporting of relief, Paym. McGowan, to establish a Navy Pay Office at Newport, R. I., July 1, 1900.
Paym. R. Hutton, detached Navy Yard, New York, to Indiana, June 7, 1900, as relief of Paym. Peterson.
Paym. Peterson, detached Indiana upon reporting of relief, Paym. Hutton and continue duties in charge of accounts of Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paym. Clerk Paul Boteler, appointed upon nomination of Asst. Paym. Inley, for duty on board Bennington, via China, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 22, 1900.
Asst. Paym. C. W. Penrose, relieved duty Petrel, and as Paymaster of gunboats Asiatic Station.

JUNE 7.—Commander C. C. Todd, restored to duty and ordered to resume duties as Hydrographer to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, immediately.
Lieut.-Comdr. M. E. Hall, when discharged Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to home and wait orders.
Ensign D. M. Garrison, to Kentucky for line duty July 11.
Lieut. R. S. Douglas, detached Richmond, to Kearsarge.
Paym. Clerk T. Gregory, appointment as paymaster's clerk on board Indiana, dated April 26, 1900, revoked.
Paym. Clerk T. Gregory, appointed paymaster's clerk for duty on board Indiana. Paymaster Hatton relieves Paymaster Peterson.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS, ASIATIC STATION, PER

Boatswain J. E. Murphy, detached Oregon; to Petrel.
Ensign C. L. Poor, detached Oregon; to Iris.
Lieut. R. H. Leigh, detached Oregon; to Brooklyn.
A. W. Mach, J. L. Baart, detached Oregon; to Yosemite.
Capt. J. T. Myers, M. C., detached Oregon; to Newark.
Lieut. J. A. Bell, detached Monterey; to Bennington.
Lieut. M. E. Reed, detached Brooklyn; to Concord.
Naval Cadet C. H. Fischer, detached Brooklyn; to Culgoa.
Lieut. W. V. Pratt, detached Bennington; to Solace.
Ensign H. Laning, detached Bennington; to Solace.
Ensign R. Z. Johnston, detached Bennington; to Solace.
Lieut.-Comdr. H. Minett, detached Monadnock; to Concord.
Lieut. A. Hartrath, detached Culgoa; to Concord.
Lieut. L. B. Jones, detached Solace; to Brooklyn.
Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, detached Solace; to Brooklyn.
Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, detached Solace; to command Concord.
Lieut. W. B. Fletcher, detached Solace; to Concord.
Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached Solace; to Concord.
A. Paym. W. T. Camp, detached Solace; to Petrel.
Asst. Carp. J. Jacobson, detached Solace; to Petrel.
Asst. Paym. G. W. Reeves, detached Solace; to Zafiro.
Asst. Paym. H. R. Inley, detached Solace; to Bennington.
Asst. Paym. G. W. Rhodes, 1st Lieut. J. N. Wright, M. C., 1st Lieut. Wm. Hopkins, 2d Lieut. J. M. Huey, M. C., and 2d Lieut. A. S. Williams, M. C., are detached Solace; to Naval Station, Cavite.
Lieut. H. C. Kuensil, detached Dixie; to Solace.
Lieut. D. W. Blamer, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Lieut.-Comdr. C. J. Bousch, Ensign W. C. Davidson and Lieut. F. Boucher, detached Concord; to Solace.
Comdr. S. M. Ackley, detached command Concord; to Solace (condemned by medical survey).
Naval Com. R. P. Hobson and 1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, detached Cavite Station; to Yokohama Hospital.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 1.—Capt. T. H. Low, granted leave for nine days from June 1.
Capt. L. H. Moses, detailed as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial convened at the Naval Training Station, Newport, June 4.

JUNE 2.—2d Lieuts. R. R. Wallace and D. W. Blake, detailed as members of a general court-martial convened at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on June 5.
2d Lieut. T. H. Brown, detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., on June 4.
Capt. W. C. Dawson, granted leave of absence until June 15.
Major Thomas C. Prince, granted leave of absence for three days from June 7.

JUNE 4.—Capt. J. A. Lejeune, detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the marine barracks, Washington, D. C., on June 4.
Capt. T. C. Treadwell and 2d Lieut. T. E. Backstrom, detailed as members, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Harlee, detailed as Judge Advocate, of a general court-martial convened at the Navy Yard, New York, June 6.

Col. F. L. Denny, ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island, for the purpose of inspecting a site for the erection of a new marine barracks at that station.
Col. George C. Reid, ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, on a tour of inspection.

Major C. H. Lanchester, granted leave for two months from June 11, with permission to leave the United States.

JUNE 6.—1st Lieut. J. C. Breckinridge, having been discharged to duty from the Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, is ordered to report for duty at the marine barracks at that station.

2d Lieut. J. S. Turrill, ordered to Navy Yard, League Island, for temporary duty with the marine guard of the Massachusetts.

Capt. T. H. Low, ordered to Navy Yard, League Island, to command the marine guard of the Massachusetts. Balance of present leave of absence revoked.
2d Lieut. Y. Foote, ordered to League Island for temporary duty with the marine guard of the Indiana.

Capt. L. H. Moses, ordered to League Island to command the marine guard of the Indiana.
The leave granted Major T. C. Prince revoked.
Major T. C. Prince, ordered to Annapolis, Md., to make an inspection of the new khaki uniform just introduced in the Marine Corps for field service.

Capt. R. McM. Dutton, detailed as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial to convene at the Navy Yard, League Island, June 11.
2d Lieut. C. B. Taylor, detailed as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial to convene at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., June 11.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate June 4, 1900:
Lieut. Albert Gieves, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 25th of May, 1900, vice Lieut. Commander William P. Elliott, deceased.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Waldo Evans, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 12th of December, 1899, vice Lieut. Robert I. Reid, promoted.

Also the following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1900, they having completed three years' service in the grade of ensign (all subject to the examinations required by law):
Frank H. Brumby, Thomas M. Dick, Charles K. Malory, Frank P. Baldwin, William C. Davidson, Newton Mansfield, Harris Laning, James P. Morton, Daniel M. Harrison, Franklin D. Karna, David W. Todd, John V. Klemann, William R. Cushman, Henry V. Butler, Jr., Walter R. Gherard, James J. Raby, James E. Walker, Frederick N. Freeman, William H. Stanley, Arthur T. Chester, Cassius B. Barnes, Albion J. Wadhams, Kenneth M. Bennett, Edward H. Watson, Orlo S. Knepper, Michael J. McCormick, John P. Marshall, Jr., Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr., Ernest F. Eckhardt, Edward H. Dunn.

The following-named naval cadets to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 1st of April, 1900, all subject to the examinations required by law, to fill vacancies existing in that grade: John Halligan, Jr.; William C. Watts, George L. Smith, Herman J. Elson, Wilbur G. Briggs, Fletcher L. Sheffield, Ralph N. Marble, Jr.; Henry C. Dinger, James A. Hand, Jr.; Lyman A. Cotten, Edward Woods, Alexander N. Mitchell, Charles Boone, Louis Shane, Edward W. McIntyre, Frank L. Pinney, William P. Cronan, Ulysses S. Macy, Zeno E. Briggs, Walter B. Tardy, William T. Tarrant, Guy W. Falter, Clarence A. Able, William B. Wells, Yancey S. Williams, Edward T. Constien, Thomas L. Johnson, George T. Pettengill,

John A. Scofield, George C. Sweet, Frank T. Evans, Morris H. Brown, David C. Hanrahan, John F. Babcock, John S. Graham, Charles F. Nelson.

The following named naval cadets to be second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps, from the 4th of April, 1900, subject to the examinations required by law, to fill vacancies existing in that corps: Henry Williams and Henry T. Wright.

The following-named naval cadet, to be a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, from the 4th day of April, 1900, subject to the examinations required by law, to fill a vacancy existing in that corps: Walter G. Roper.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The recently commissioned battleship Kearsarge, after a short tour of duty with the North Atlantic Squadron, is said to be slated for the European Station, this station having been lately re-established by Secretary Long.

In preparation for the installation of the new yard, now under construction by the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., the material for the U. S. S. Galveston is being assembled quite rapidly by that company, and it is probable that the vessel will be well under way by the first of the new year. Difficulty is still being experienced with the manufacturing mills, their orders being far in excess of their capacity. The work of installing the machinery of the torpedo boats under construction is making rapid progress, and it is understood that one of the most forward of these crafts will be ready for the builders' trial by the middle of July. The boilers have been placed in the Shubrick and Stockton, and are being prepared for the Thornton, the last of the boats launched at these works.

Naval Constructor Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy Yard, is quoted as saying that at the present time the department under his control at that yard is probably as well fitted for miscellaneous work, repairing, etc., as any yard on the Atlantic coast. The installations of new and improved machinery and the elimination of the political "boss" have done much in the rehabilitation of this fine yard. A necessity, at present, is the possession of a larger dry dock for the overhauling of the largest ships in our Navy.

Damages in the sum of \$1,500 were, June 6, awarded to the Armstrong-Whitworth Gun Company, of England, in the suit brought against the United States through three of its naval officers for infringement of a patent for gun bearings. An appeal will be taken.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department on June 5 assigning the Indiana, Massachusetts and Kearsarge to the North Atlantic Squadron, and directing that they proceed to Newport with as little delay as possible. This maneuver is for the purpose of ascertaining how quickly vessels can be put in commission. Regarding the Department's order, the following statement has been given out from the Bureau of Navigation: "The commandant at League Island has been ordered to prepare the Indiana and Massachusetts immediately for a two months cruise. When ready they will fill with coal at Hampton Roads and thence proceed to Newport, when they will join the North Atlantic Squadron. The fitting out is ordered to be done with dispatch, and the Department has directed the vessels to be at Newport by the 13th if practicable."

The disturbances in China have assumed a proportion not at first anticipated by the authorities in Washington. In consideration of the fact that the U. S. S. Newark is the only vessel of our Navy now stationed in Chinese waters, the Navy Department upon the suggestion of the Secretary of State has directed the Helena or some other light draft ship to be detached from the fleet at Manila and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Kempf.

Rear Admiral Kempf telegraphed the Navy Dept. on June 7 from Taku, China, that he was prepared to cooperate with the foreign Naval Commanders in protection of foreign subjects, and that he and his European colleagues were considering the advisability of establishing at Taku an "international blockade" or strip of territory where menaced foreigners could take up refuge. Minister Conger has advised that this be done.

The U. S. S. Albany, recently commissioned in England, has been ordered to touch at Gibraltar, Malta, the Piræus, and possibly Syracuse, in her Mediterranean cruise.

The assignment to duty of the graduating class of Naval Cadets ordered detached from the Naval Academy on June 8, will be found in our Navy Gazette, in this week's issue.

The "Engineer" says: "We believe it to be indisputable that enormous sums of money are wasted, and the efficiency of the Navy risked, because the importance of the engineering staff at the head of affairs is not recognized. There ought to be an Engineer Lord of the Admiralty—an able, experienced marine engineer, a man who would be able and willing to make his presence felt. The pay of the engineering staff at Whitehall is inadequate. The chief engineer of the British Navy ought to receive at least as much as the chief mechanical engineer of a first-rate railway. We do not think that the tremendous responsibilities of the position are realized as they ought to be."

The following were appointed 2d lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps on June 1 and were ordered to appear before the examining board on June 4: Hilary A. Herbert, Jr., of Alabama; Ellis Bell Miller, Iowa Falls, Iowa; Walter L. Huff, Woodbury, N. J.; Franklin S. Wilcox, of New York; Charles S. Rich, of Massachusetts; Edward B. Manwaring, Jr., Wisconsin; Thomas M. Clinton, Maryland; Percy F. Archer, of Maryland; Chandler Campbell, West Virginia; Raymond W. Dikeman, Michigan; Frank Halford, Washington, D. C.; George Albert Birch, Washington, D. C.; Nathaniel L. Hurd, Wisconsin; Raymond B. Sullivan, Colorado; Edward A. Greene, Georgia; Joseph Hill, James Kennon Tracy, New Hampshire; Giles Bishop, Jr., of Connecticut; Fredk. R. Kempf, Missouri; William L. Walker, Massachusetts; Robert C. Dewey, Litchfield, Minn. Major Lincoln Karmany is president of the board.

The Secretary of the Navy has mitigated the sentence imposed by the court martial upon Captain John McGowan. He has been suspended from duty for six months upon half pay, and the only reprimand he will receive is the publication of the order of suspension, with the proceedings of the court which tried him, as a general order. This order will be issued in the near future.

The proposed acquisition of the fine steel floating dry dock now lying in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, will give the Navy Department an opportunity of settling definitely the point of interest to all navy people, the question of a repairing station outside the United States of a capacity equal to the needs of the service. It is not known where the government intends making the installation of this dock, but it is believed that it will be retained in its present position and repaired within the next few years for actual employment with our fleet in Cuban waters.

The U. S. S. Albany, recently commissioned in Eng-

land, has been ordered to touch at Gibraltar, Malta, the Piræus, and possibly Syracuse, in her Mediterranean cruise.

The Naval Station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., has been turned over to the Marine Hospital Service for the summer for use as a quarantine station.

CONDITIONS IN CHINESE WATERS.

The complications likely to result from the current state of affairs near Pekin emphasize the necessity for a larger marine force than that at present at the disposition of the commander-in-chief of the station. In view of the threatening nature of the Chinese situation and the consequent necessity for some of the ships of his squadron in Chinese waters, Rear Admiral Remy has suggested to the Department that the proposed disposition of the Monadnock and Monterey be deferred until such time as their services can be dispensed with. Just at the present time it is probable that several of the larger ships of the squadron will be detailed for duty on the coasts of China, and their places can be filled by the two coast defence monitors with much advantage. It is the intention of the Navy Department to retain the flagship Newark on the North China Station until the present difficulties have been adjusted, and it is probable that one or more vessels will be detached from the Pacific coast for the reinforcement of the squadron under command of Rear Admiral Kempf. Considerable misapprehension seems to exist as to the navigability of the Pei-Ho river, and the feasibility of sending men from Taku to Tien-Tsin, en route for Pekin. As a matter of fact the harbor of Taku is some thirty-five miles from Tien-Tsin, which in turn is about sixty-five miles, overland, from the capital. The Pei-Ho is navigable as far as Tien-Tsin to Pekin to craft drawing not over ten feet of water, and this is only at certain seasons of the year. From Tien-Tsin the route is over an indifferent piece of railroad, whose station is some miles from the main gate of the imperial city, and under the existing difficulties it is fair to assume that even this road will be more or less interfered with by the "Boxers." In addition to transportation by water from Taku to Tien-Tsin there is a piece of railway some thirty-five miles long whereby troops can be sent to Tien-Tsin. Should the worst happen, the Pei-Ho river would have to be regarded as a minus quantity, and all reinforcements for our Minister at Pekin would be sent across country.

There are twenty-eight "treaty ports" in China, thirteen on the coast and fifteen inland, some being hundreds of miles from the sea. In these treaty ports collectively there are 12,000 European residents, according to the last census. They are divided as follows: English, 4,929; Americans, 1,544; Japanese, 1,106; Portuguese, 975; Germans, 950; French, 698; Scandinavians, 587; Spaniards, 365; Russians, 116; Italians, 110; Hollanders, 81 and Belgians, 68. The English, American and Japanese residents are increasing, but the French, Italian and Spanish population is falling off. There has been within the last two years a considerable increase in the number of American residents, consequent upon the great enlargement of American commerce with China. The imports of American goods is now \$15,000,000 a year, exclusive of those entering China by way of Hong Kong. The total value of goods entering China from the United States is \$20,000,000, with exports from China and Hong Kong of \$22,000,000.

Appointments to the Military Academy during the past week are as follows: Earl Doty, Wapakoneta, Ohio; Theodore H. Dillon, Jr., Bedford, Ind.; Chas. R. Barnett, Jr., Bedford, Ind.; Edward C. Mitchell, Carbondale, Ill.; David S. Van Court, Natchez, Miss.; J. B. Richardson, Woolville, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 31.—Chief Engr. B. McC. French, ordered to Richmond, Va., on construction duty.
1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, to the Onondaga.

JUNE 4.—2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, from the Chase to the Onondaga.
2d Lieut. P. C. Billard, from the Seminole to the Chase.
2d Lieut. John Mel, granted thirty days' leave.

3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, from the Chase to the Gresham.
3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, from the Gresham to the Chase.
Cadet John Boedeker, to the Seminole.

JUNE 5.—Capt. A. D. Hall, ordered to report at the Department.
2d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Cadet R. R. Tafel, to the Algonquin.
JUNE 6.—3d Lieut. F. W. Smith, granted thirty days' leave.

The resignations of Cadets Albert Forster and D. L. McCraith accepted to take effect June 6.
The commanding officer of the Onondaga directed to proceed to Havana, Cuba, with his command as convoy to the Marine Hospital steamer Senator.

Capt. D. A. Hall, 1st Lieut. J. F. Wild, 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. M. McAllister, 1st Lieut. H. B. West and 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, registered at the Department during the past week.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. En route to Bering Sea.

BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Newbern, N. C.
CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y.

Harbor duty.
CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. At Detroit, Mich.
FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C.

GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. At Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRANT, Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenger. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Felling. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. At Cape Nome, Alaska.
MCCULLOUGH, Capt. M. A. Healy. Seattle, Wash.

McCUNE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Castwell. Saint Michael, Alaska.
ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Captain W. F. Kilgore. On cruise to Bering Sea.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea.

SEMINOLE, Lieut. H. B. West. Baltimore, Md.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

SMITH, Lieut. E. B. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty.

THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia. Harbor duty.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

OPENING OF THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Frank W. Hackett, in his address at the opening of the Naval War College, at Newport on Saturday, June 1, said in part: "This institution, young as it is, has amply justified its existence. No thoughtful observer, I feel sure, whether in or out of the service, can fail to perceive that as graver problems of naval administration from time to time present themselves, under conditions ever varying, they demand for solution influences that can be fostered and perfected only through means to be supplied by a college such as this.

"It is curious to note that two branches of the service which have so much in common should differ widely when brought to a definition. Speak of the Army, and you call before you a body of men armed and trained. Speak of the Navy, and we picture to ourselves ships armed and furnished with officers and crews. That is to say, while the former means men, the latter brings up the material instrument with which the men work—a ship and her guns, rather than the man himself. But the world has personified a ship, from the days of Homer down. The custom ought not to blind one to the truth that the ship and her armament is, after all, but so much inert matter. It is the man—the brain of man—that is everything.

"There can be no lowering of the standard. Matchless as is the record of past achievement, the captain of the future must subject himself to a test even more rigid. He shall evince more ardor than Paul Jones; more skill than Hull; more daring than Decatur; more firmness than Farragut.

"First and always he shall be a sailor—shall excel in seamanship. Sails and topgallant masts have disappeared, but the mystery of the ocean remains. To read wind and current; to have his ship in hand through storm and calm; to keep her staunch and trim, and at her best—this is to be in truth a sailor. The aphorism of better than a century ago has not lost its point, that 'the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.'

"Your officer is to carry a stout heart, shrink from nothing, take the risk. He must harbor a comprehension of that miracle of human ingenuity beneath his feet, the modern battleship—her build, her motive power, her every capacity, her death-dealing guns, her armor shield, her nicely adjusted mechanisms, the almost countless nerves trembling with life and meaning. He must be able to boast some acquaintance with chemistry, electricity, hygiene, some familiarity with diplomacy, and with the outlines of international law. We would have him conversant with human nature under a blue flannel shirt. A master of discipline, it will go hard if he does not possess decision of character to a rare degree of perfection.

"See what a list of virtues you are making out for the brain of one man to keep in exercise. If a note of warning lurk in these suggestions, it is that we take precious good care lest our gentlemen of the Navy be required to accomplish too much.

"Let us avoid imposing upon an officer a burden of multitudinous details. His talent and energy are pledged to a service infinitely more important. His business is to study deep, and again and again to reflect upon the problem how to perfect himself in the use of that which his country has entrusted to him wherewith to meet and destroy the enemy. This it is to compass the art of war in a larger aspect, to rise above what is petty, and to deal with what is grand and enduring."

The opening exercises took place in the presence of many Army and Navy officers, including Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., retired, the founder of the Naval War College; Col. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., Comdr. J. J. Hunker and N. E. Mason, U. S. N., commanding the training station and torpedo station, respectively. The flagship New York and the battleship Texas could be seen from the windows of the lecture room. Admiral Farquhar and the officers from the two ships who could be spared attended the session.

After his address Mr. Hackett inspected the training station with Comdr. Hunker, and expressed himself as delighted with the excellent condition in which he found everything. He especially commended the appearance of the apprentices. As the Assistant Secretary was leaving the station to board the Dolphin a salute in his honor was fired from the saluting battery. In the afternoon Capt. Asa Walker, of the college staff, gave a luncheon in honor of the Assistant Secretary. Among those present were Admiral Farquhar, Admiral Luce, Capt. Snow, of the flagship, Capt. Gibson, of the Texas, Capt. Mahan, Comdr. Hunker and Comdr. Mason.

The War College staff and class are as follows: Capt. H. C. Stockton, U. S. N., President; Capt. Asa Walker, U. S. N., Lieuts. W. R. Rush and J. M. Elliott, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., (special duty).

Class—Capt. C. J. Barclay, J. G. Green and O. W. Farenholt; Commanders E. R. Prime, E. C. Pendleton, E. B. Barry, W. R. Turner, A. B. Speyers, A. Dunlap, F. M. Courtis and W. H. Emory; Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. Hodges, M. L. Wood and F. A. Wilmer; Lieut. H. M. Signor; Major B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C.; Capt. H. C. Haines, U. S. M. C.

Army officers—Cols. J. G. D. Knight, G. B. Davis and J. Billinger; Lieuts. C. Chamberlain and H. Davis. To attend session—Adj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin, Col. W. H. Carter and Majors W. A. Simpson and T. H. Barry, all of the Adjutant-General's office.

Torpedo station class—Lieuts. R. D. Harttrough, W. S. Montgomery, F. W. Kellogg, E. L. Bennett, H. B. Price, R. K. Crank, G. G. Mitchell and W. V. Bronaugh. Naval Cadets G. L. Smith, W. C. Watts, John Halligan, Jr., F. L. Sheffield, F. L. Pinney, U. S. Macy, T. L. Johnson, W. B. Welles, L. Shane, W. G. Roper, W. G. Broggs and Z. E. Briggs.

The schedule for this week embraced for Monday explanation of the course and war games by the president of the college. On each of the other days, war games and tactical studies took up the better part of the forenoon, followed by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan on lessons from Napoleon's campaigns in Italy.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., May 30, 1900.

Hubert Stevenson, son of the late Lieutenant Stevenson, 8th Cav., and a nephew of Major Fehit, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Neff of El Paso, left recently for his home, accompanied by Mrs. Neff and Miss Nina Neff, who will spend some time in the east. Mrs. William Glasgow, wife of Lieutenant Glasgow, 2d Cav., is expected to reach El Paso from Cuba. She will spend the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. Magoffin.

The work of repairing and painting the barracks and officers' quarters is progressing rapidly and will no

doubt be finished before the last of June. The post has never looked better nor had any better care than at present under Capt. Loughborough's command, who has everything in the best possible condition. Sergt. Barnes, 5th Cav., who was formerly stationed at this post, was a visitor in El Paso last week, en route to San Antonio, where he is ordered for examination for a commission as a lieutenant.

Miss Marie Loughborough recently took part in a musical programme in the opera house in El Paso. She plays the violin. Much regret is felt in El Paso over the drowning of Christopher C. Augur, son of Major Augur, who was stationed here three years ago. Christopher, though quite a boy, was much liked, and gave promise of a brilliant career.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1900

The football kicking contest at the Naval Academy took place last Wednesday. Cadet Hugo W. Osterhaus made eleven points and won first place, with Cadets Manley second and Fowler third. The postponed baseball throwing of the annual meet was won by Semmes Read with 346 feet 10 inches, within three feet of the Academy record, against an unfavorable wind. Cadet Berrien second and Landenberger third. The four divisions of the Naval Cadets had cutter races last week under sails and oars. In the rowing race the third and fourth division boats fouled and the race will have to be rowed over. The cutters sailing came in in the order named: 1st division, Cadet William McEntee commanding; 3d division, Cadet Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr.; 2d division, Cadet Willis G. Mitchell; 4th division, Cadet George W. Steele, Jr. The race was from the boathouses to the buoy off Santee's wharf and return. No time was taken.

In the baseball game between the cadets of the second and fourth divisions, played May 30, the second division won by a score of 10 to 6. The battery 4th division, was Gannon, pitcher; Bartholow, catcher; 2d division, Read, catcher; Raudenbush, pitcher. During the game Naval Cadet Sinclair Gannon was struck on the head with a bat and had to be taken to the hospital for treatment. The lawn tennis tournament between the cadets took place June 1. The finals were between Cadets William B. Ferguson, Jr., and Edwin H. Dodge against Semmes Read and Adolphus Staton. Ferguson and Dodge won.

Instead of adding to the wings of the old Governor's Mansion at present it is the intention of the authorities to put another story upon it and alter the building so as to make it the superintendent's residence.

Mrs. C. W. Bartlett gave a beautiful dinner on June 1 at her home in the Naval Academy, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Chester, wife of Capt. Chester.

Cadet Berrien, for excellence in athletics, has been awarded the distinction of having his name engraved on the silver athletic trophy cup in the Academy, which was presented to it by R. M. Thompson to encourage athletics.

The second company of the battalion of Naval Cadets, Cadet Daniel P. Mannix commanding, has won by a narrow margin the honor of carrying the colors. The factors and points of the contest ran through the whole of the academic year, and final decision only came on Saturday when the second division beat the third at baseball.

The ceremonies of graduation week opened with great eclat on Monday, June 4. At 10:30 a. m. the Academic Board met the Board of Visitors in the Academy library and were introduced. The Boards then repaired to the old parade ground, where the Marine Guard, under Lieuts. Lay, Sawyer and Chamberlain were drawn up to receive them. The Guard presented arms, its red-coated buglers blared their loudest blasts, and the shore battery thundered a salute of great guns. At the new parade grounds the battalion of cadets, under Lieut. Harry George, U. S. N., was at battalion front and was inspected and reviewed by the Board of Visitors. The battalion marched on to their armory and the visitors began an inspection of the departments of the Academy, while the band repaired to the bandstand and gave a concert for the benefit of the Board.

At dress parade Mrs. Foster, daughter of Comdr. Fred P. Naile, U. S. N., presented to the second company, Capt. Daniel P. Mannix, the colors, won by a year of contest.

On Wednesday, June 6, drill by the cadets under Lieut. Harry George U. S. N., began at 9:30 a. m., and continued incessantly for two hours. The official reviewing party was Congressman Berry, Comdr. Wainwright, superintendent; Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. E. Colahan commanding of cadets and other officers. The whole drill was executed with the greatest precision. A sham battle followed. The cadets rallied with spirit, but the number that fell out as dead and wounded so weakened the assailing force that it was reduced nearly one-half and quite beyond the ordinary casualties of actual conflict. At the conclusion of the drill the Marine Guard marched by with the Academy Band at its head, en route for its encampment on the Government farm.

At 3 o'clock there were steam tactics by the first and second classes on the Severn, while the third and fourth classes showed the Board of Visitors how deftly they could handle boats under oars. At 6:15 the usual function of dress parade was observed.

On Thursday the Academy went through brilliant naval manoeuvres. Before 9 o'clock the cadets had been sent to general quarters on the iron-clad Puritan, moored at the Santee's wharf. At 10 the Newport was off Fort Madison, thundering from its port batteries to clear the way for the landing party to take the fort, as the flotilla carried an attacking party into Carr's creek to assail the eastern walls of the fortress. The scene had all the pomp and circumstance of war except actual casualties. The fort was readily captured. After the landing party was well into Carr's creek the Newport proceeded to the bay for practice at general quarters. The divisions were under Cadets McEntee, first; Wainwright, third; Manley, second, and Berry, fourth.

In the afternoon the cadets gave an exhibition in the gymnasium and there was another dress parade. On Thursday at 9:30 a. m. the Board of Visitors were shown how the cadets could drill as a battalion of artillery. In the afternoon the cadets were placed in the machine shop and proved themselves capable machinists. Here they have seven engines under way. Many have been made by the cadets of other classes and are now doing effective service in the steam launches of the Navy. At 6:15 there was the last dress parade of the academic year, and at 10:30 a. m. on Friday the graduation ceremonies.

In number of vessels and tonnage, the Japanese mercantile marine continues to increase. Statistics up to the end of September, 1899, the latest available, tell that there are 723 Japanese registered steamers, with a tonnage of 489,371 tons, and in addition 2,556 sailing ships, large and small, with a tonnage of 256,896 tons.

STANDING OF NAVAL ACADEMY CADETS.

The following is the standing of the graduating class,

U. S. Naval Academy, 1900:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Wm. McEntee, Minn. | 31. H. Johnston, Ore. |
| 2. W.B. Ferguson, Jr., N.C. | 32. C. S. Freeman, Pa. |
| 3. John A. Spillman, Va. | 33. J. W. Timmons, Ohio. |
| 4. C. P. Snyder, W. Va. | 34. H. C. Cocke, Va. |
| 5. C. R. Kear, Ohio. | 35. R. L. Berry, Ky. |
| 6. J. R. Defrees, Ill. | 36. W. K. Wortman, Mon. |
| 7. W. G. Mitchell, Pa. | 37. L. Noa, Tenn. |
| 8. J. J. Hyland, Mass. | 38. R. A. Abernathy, Tenn. |
| 9. O. S. W. Bryant, Pa. | 39. H. Ellis, Ga. |
| 10. L. S. Jackson, Jr., Pa. | 40. D. Berrien, Iowa. |
| 11. W. F. Bricker, Pa. | 41. G. A. Gardiner, Ill. |
| 12. D. P. Mannix, at large. | 42. J. H. Comfort, Mo. |
| 13. H. L. Wyman, Ill. | 43. E. E. Scranton, Ohio. |
| 14. C. T. Wade, N. J. | 44. P. Foley, N. Y. |
| 15. F. R. Nalle, Pa. | 45. B. T. Bulmer, Nev. |
| 16. E. P. Svarz, Tex. | 46. N. V. Tomb, Ark. |
| 17. A. B. Keating, Md. | 47. J. W. Schoenfeld, N. Y. |
| 18. H. T. Winston, N. C. | 48. S. Woods, Ill. |
| 19. Wilbert Smith, Mich. | 49. C. L. Arnold, Ind. |
| 20. J. C. Kress, Pa. | 50. E. H. Dodd, Ill. |
| 21. H. K. Cage, Tex. | 51. A. C. Howard, Ill. |
| 22. Robt. Morris, Utah. | 52. L. E. Wright, Jr., Tenn. |
| 23. J. D. Wainwright, Del. | 53. C. P. Huff, Mo. |
| 24. G. W. Steele, Jr., Ind. | 54. C. R. Train, N. Y. |
| 25. J. F. Hellweg, Md. | 55. C. B. Landenberger, Pa. |
| 26. S. H. R. Doyle, S. C. | 56. H. W. Osterhaus, Va. |
| 27. W. K. Riddle, Tenn. | 57. R. T. Menner, Pa. |
| 28. W. S. Case, Ill. | 58. B. G. Bartholow, Ohio. |
| 29. J. G. Church, Ohio. | 59. C. E. Landran, Ky. |
| 30. Wm. N. Jeffers, N. Y. | 60. H. Tamura, Japan. |

Naval Cadet Sinclair Gannon of Texas, who from an accident was unable to finish his examinations, will be given his diploma, but cannot be rated as to class standing until he concludes his examinations.

The following is the standing of the second class, Naval Academy, which graduates in 1901:

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| 1. Wm. B. Fogarty, Ohio. | 35. E. C. Hamner, Va. |
| 2. C. A. Conway, Mich. | 36. A. P. Fairfield, Me. |
| 3. J. A. Furer, Wis. | 37. E. E. Spafford, Vt. |
| 4. L. B. McBride, Pa. | 38. T. A. Kittinger, Ind. |
| 5. E. J. King, Ohio. | 39. Geo. F. Neal, Tenn. |
| 6. I. I. Yates, N. Y. | 40. W. Berthoff, N. J. |
| 7. S. M. Henry, N. Y. | 41. J. C. Fremont, Jr., N. Y. |
| 8. Wm. Morris, Pa. | 42. R. Williams, N. Y. |
| 9. D. A. Long, Cal. | 43. B. C. Allen, Kas. |
| 10. H. C. Richardson, Pa. | 44. N. K. Perry, Jr., S. C. |
| 11. C. W. Fisher, Jr., Md. | 45. F. McCommon, Mo. |
| 12. J. H. Walsh, Wash. | 46. J. F. Green, N. C. |
| 13. F. L. Oliver, N. C. | 47. J. H. Furse, Ga. |
| 14. J. L. Ackerson, Mich. | 48. J. L. Hileman, Va. |
| 15. A. G. Howe, Ind. | 49. C. H. Oakley, Neb. |
| 16. R. S. Keyes, Ohio. | 50. W. N. Vernou, Mich. |
| 17. G. C. Westervelt, Tex. | 51. P. W. Foote, N. C. |
| 18. J. T. Burwell, Pa. | 52. Wm. H. Allen, S. C. |
| 19. E. A. Brooks, Tenn. | 53. G. P. Nightingale, N. Y. |
| 20. W. H. Steinhagen, Ind. | 54. L. S. Cox, Jr., N. J. |
| 21. M. G. Cook, Kas. | 55. O. W. Fowler, Iowa. |
| 22. A. Andrews, Tex. | 56. G. W. S. Castle, Wis. |
| 23. H. E. Cook, Mass. | 57. G. Whitlock, Minn. |
| 24. J. M. Enochs, Miss. | 58. C. T. Hutchins, Jr., Pa. |
| 25. R. S. Manley, Kas. | 59. J. Downs, Jr., at large. |
| 26. M. H. Simons, R. I. | 60. G. F. Blair, Mich. |
| 27. T. R. Kurtz, Minn. | 61. J. B. Gay, S. D. |
| 28. C. Goodrich, Conn. | 62. J. J. Fitzpatrick, La. |
| 29. B. B. Wygant, Fla. | 63. W. M. Galbraith, Tenn. |
| 30. Wm. S. Fye, Minn. | 64. J. J. Hannigan, Ill. |
| 31. F. P. Jackson, N. J. | 65. J. V. Babcock, Iowa. |
| 32. I. E. Bass, Miss. | 66. J. M. Caffery, La. |
| 33. F. B. McCrary, Ark. | 67. R. F. Zogbaum, N. Y. |
| 34. C. L. Bruff, N. Y. | |

The standing of the third class, Naval Academy, is as follows:

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| 1. H. G. S. Wallace, Col. | 30. P. M. O'Reilly, Pa. |
| 2. Horace S. Klyce, Ark. | 31. W. G. Diman, Mass. |
| 3. Frank W. Sterling, Ill. | 32. Carlos Bean, Tex. |
| 4. Byron A. Long, Cal. | 33. Wm. L. Pryor, Mo. |
| 5. J. O. Richardson, Tex. | 34. Thos. L. Osburn, Ill. |
| 6. J. W. Woodruff, Mich. | 35. *K. B. Crittenden, Mo. |
| 7. C. M. Simmers, Pa. | 36. *G. R. Horning, Pa. |
| 8. H. A. Baldrige, Mo. | 37. J. A. Campbell, Jr., Pa. |
| 9. F. W. Osburn, Ore. | 38. R. Wainwright, Jr., at large. |
| 10. S. Read, W. Va. | |
| 11. Gilford Darst, W. Va. | 39. E. B. Parker, N. H. |
| 12. R. R. Adams, Ill. | 40. Frank D. Hall, Ill. |
| 13. J. P. Murdoch, N. Y. | 41. Frank C. Martin, Ill. |
| 14. A. A. Peterson, N. Y. | 42. J. H. Blackburn, Mass. |
| 15. James P. Lannon, Va. | 43. Chas. W. Early, Va. |
| 16. D. C. Bingham, Ala. | 44. David A. Weaver, Ga. |
| 17. E. G. Kintner, Ind. | 45. O. F. Cooper, N. C. |
| 18. James Reed, Jr., O. | 46. Earl P. Finney, Wis. |
| 19. R. Wallace, Jr., Ky. | 47. B. C. Davis, Ky. |
| 20. R. H. Griswold, Mass. | 48. Frank B. Freyer, Ga. |
| 21. Leroy Brooks, Jr., O. | 49. Harold D. Childs, Vt. |
| 22. Geo. J. Myers, Ia. | 50. W. Brown, Jr., N. J. |
| 23. E. J. Marquart, Ind. | 51. Ralph P. Craft, Mo. |
| 24. Gilbert J. Rowell, Ill. | 52. Chas. S. Kerick, Cal. |
| 25. N. E. Nichols, Mich. | 53. Robt. Henderson, Mass. |
| 26. Adolphus Staton, Ill. | 54. J. C. Townsend, Ia. |
| 27. F. S. Whitten, N. M. | 55. Wm. D. Puleston, Fla. |
| 28. William W. Smith, Ky. | 56. Otto C. Dowling, Mass. |
| 29. L. B. Porterfield, Ala. | 57. Joseph O. Fisher, Me. |

*A tie.

Cadets Goldman, Deering, Johnston, G. P. Brown, Anderson, Moses, Morton and Lawrason have no class rate, because found unsatisfactory in one or more studies. They will probably be given re-examination, and if successful will proceed with their class.

The following is the standing of the Fourth Class, Naval Academy:

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| 1. A. Van Keuren, Mich. | 29. William P. Reid, Ariz. |
| 2. P. H. Fretz, N. D. | 30. S. C. Loomis, Ill. |
| 3. W. H. Smyth, Ia. | 31. C. A. Blakely, Ky. |
| 4. D. R. Battles, Pa. | 32. John S. Abbott, Wis. |
| 5. R. W. Ryden, Ia. | 33. W. R. Van Auken, N. Y. |
| 6. S. C. Rowan, at-large. | 34. William Ancrum, S. C. |
| 7. W. R. Radenbush, Mich. | 35. Ralph A. Koch, Neb. |
| 8. H. D. Cook, Jr., N. Y. | 36. S. Kibbee, N. Y. |
| 9. R. D. Gatewood, at-large. | 37. Harold R. Stark, Pa. |
| 10. R. P. Schlabach, O. | 38. Frank H. Sadler, Ala. |
| 11. W. S. Anderson, Ill. | 39. Hugh M. Walker, Ga. |
| 12. S. M. Robinson, Texas. | 40. J. Rodgers, at-large. |
| 13. F. H. Poteet, Mo. | 41. C. H. McKenzie, Ga. |
| 14. Leo Sahn, Ia. | 42. Butler Y. Rhodes, Miss. |
| 15. A. Thackara, at-large. | 43. G. S. Ownby, Tenn. |
| 16. R. S. Holmes, N. Y. | 44. Charles E. Smith, O. |
| 17. E. J. Cleary, N. Y. | 45. Daniel T. Ghent, Tex. |
| 18. Theodore Nelson, Mich. | 46. G. N. Thompson, Pa. |
| 19. William J. Giles, N. Y. | 47. T. H. Taylor, Miss. |
| 20. G. S. Radford, Mich. | 48. T. Ward, Jr., N. Y. |
| 21. M. Milne, O. | 49. C. E. Brillhart, Pa. |
| 22. F. V. McNair, at-large. | 50. M. K. Metcalf, Cal. |
| 23. Alfred T. Brabin, Pa. | 51. John S. Arwine, Ind. |
| 24. James D. Wilson, Ind. | 52. C. Belknap, Jr., Mass. |
| 25. Lamar R. Leahy, N. Y. | 53. J. J. McCracken, Va. |
| 26. C. O. Moses, Ala. | 54. Walter A. Smead, S. D. |
| 27. W. E. T. Neumann, Cal. | 55. R. Iglesias, Costa Rica. |
| 28. Milton S. Davis, Cal. | |

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CRUISE OF THE ALLIANCE.

U. S. S. Alliance, Navy Yard, New York, June 2, 1900.

One more ship has about reached her last period of usefulness, and this time it is the Alliance, which reached the Navy Yard here on May 23, after a four months' cruise with a broken-down engine and her boilers leaky. The old ship left Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville on May 22, but without one of the officers, Lieut. E. T. Pollock, who was detached by telegraph and ordered to the Dolphin at the Washington Navy Yard, and left the morning after the ship sailed. On her arrival at New York the rest of the boys were sent on leave or to the receiving ship Vermont, and then some more of the officers were detached. This time they were Ensign Henderson, who was sent to the Essex, which was at Newport ready to start on her cruise, and Lieut. E. H. Tillman, who went to the Monongahela as navigator. Then Surgeon W. H. Bucher was ordered to the New York Hospital, Ensign C. B. Barnes to the Lancaster at League Island, and followed in a few days by Ensign Hilary Williams, who also went to the Lancaster, also ready to go on a six months' cruise. Capt. Delano was sent to the War College, and the following were left on board: Lieut.-Comdr. Underwood, Lieut. Harlow, Chaplain Sykes, Paymaster Conard, Pay Clerk Johns, and Act. War. Mach. Manck.

During her cruise the Alliance had gone over 7,100 miles, and had been 67 days at sea. Since the first of last July she had gone about 18,500 miles, over 10,500 of that being under sail alone. She had been 170 days at sea and made an average of 106 knots per day. The best day's run under sail had been 15 knots, and under steam and sail, 210 knots; the least, 5 knots, 21 knots and 22 knots, besides some runs not in the desired direction. On 6 days of those under sail she had averaged 94 knots. As a sailing vessel she was not a howling success.

On the evening of May 15 the Alliance crawled wearily into the mouth of Chesapeake Bay with her crew of well seasoned apprentices. She anchored in Lyn Haven Roads that night and the next morning went on up to Hampton Roads, where she dropped anchor, just four months to the day from the time she left Newport. Kingston, Jamaica, was left for Guantanamo Bay on April 16; and the latter place was reached on the morning of the 19th, after a trying passage. Such a difference between the aspect then and during the recent war! This time she was the only vessel in the bay, while then it was full of fighting ships. Six days were spent there and the apprentices were given a chance to visit Camp McCalla, where the marines encamped during the war. One day Lieut. Pollock and men procured a seine from some native fishermen, and with a party of boys and men spent a few hours dragging on the west side of the bay. As the result the whole ship's company had a mess of fresh fish, where but little fresh food was otherwise obtainable.

The voyage from Guantanamo Bay to Key West took eleven long, hot and weary days. The wreck of the Spanish cruisers Oquendo and Viscaya were passed close by to show the boys some of the results of the war, and the entrance to Santiago harbor, with the masts of the Merrimack still showing, was in plain view. The Alliance steamed for two days in calm weather with the smoothest kind of a sea, and then the coal supply was so short that it was considered best to stop steaming and sail. The gun deck ports were kept tightly closed during the night, so that sleep was well nigh impossible below. Steam was raised again on May 3, when the west end of Cuba was rounded, and as usual head winds were encountered. The Gulf Stream came to our rescue for about forty miles, and with some old spare spars, etc., to eke out the coal supply, Key West was reached about 4 p. m. on May 6, with less than half a ton of coal in the bunkers. The ship was put in quarantine after an eleven days' trip at sea, and the quarantine was only partially removed after telegraphing to Washington because she was only wooden and had come from a Cuban port, although a clean bill of health was brought. On May 7 130 tons of coal were taken on board, so as to avoid coaling again before going out of commission. The center of the Gulf stream was followed and over 375 miles of current were observed. Cape Charles was sighted about 1:00 a. m. May 15, and target practice was held that forenoon after lying off that night. In the afternoon she went into the bay, and arrived off Old Point May 16. The usual inspection was held by Commander Cowles the next day, and then the work of getting the boys ready for their next duty was begun with a rush. Eleven were sent on leave, whose homes were in the South; twenty-one who were unsatisfactory and recommended for another cruise were transferred to the Essex, which came down from Norfolk on May 19, and left next day, starting on a six months cruise to Europe. The other boys were prepared to go on leave or to the receiving ship at New York.

TRIAL OF THE VARIAG.

Reports of the first trial of the Russian cruiser Variag built by the Messrs. Cramps, of Philadelphia, Pa., off the Delaware Capes state that the vessel has fulfilled every expectation. The vessel developed a speed of 22 knots under natural draught, and with one of her boilers not in use. The contract calls for a speed of 23 knots an hour for twelve consecutive hours, and while the ship was not driven to that gait, the Cramps and the Russian officers are confident that the ship can not only come up to the requirements but will show 24 knots under forced draught. The engines worked beautifully. They made 150 revolutions a minute and ran without water on the bearings. The particular feature of the Variag is the Niclausse water tube boilers. It is the first warship ever built in this country to be fitted with boilers of this type. Her installation of water tube boilers is said to be the largest in the world. There are thirty boilers in all with 9,240 tubes, which give a heating surface of 35,000 square feet.

The Variag left Philadelphia May 30 for a 24-hour run up the coast to Shinnecock, Long Island. During this run the guns were fired as the ship was driving at a 21-knot clip. The Russian officers claim that the Variag has as heavy a battery as any warship of her type in the world. She carries twelve 6-inch rapid-fire Canet type guns, twelve 75-millimeter rapid-fire Canet guns, eight 47-millimeter rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, two 37-millimeter rapid-fire Hotchkiss, and two 1.2-inch Baranovski field guns. Solid shot was fired from all the guns, the 6-inch guns carrying armor-piercing projectiles a distance of from eight to ten miles. While the speed test were being made the Russians were sent below to watch the American engineers and firemen while at work under pressure.

The Variag has a length over all of 425 feet, her beam is 52 feet, draught, 19 feet 6 inches, and displacement, 6,500. Her complement when in commission will be 21 officers and 559 men. The official trial will be held in July, and in August the ship will go into commission.

A NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FUTURE.

From the Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

The Stranger—Excuse me, I am a stranger here. Will you kindly inform me why all those gayly dressed people are loitering on the shores of this bay?

The Native—Eh? Don't you know? Why, a great naval battle is being fought here, and the people for miles around have come to enjoy the event.

The Stranger—I'm new in this part of the country, but I'm not as fresh, perhaps, as I look. You tell me that a great naval battle is being fought here. And yet as far as the eye can reach I can discern no boat—no, nor even a ripple on those placid waters.

The Native—That's all right. It's a submarine battle fought by submarine boats. They are now at it tooth and nail somewhere about the middle of the bay.

The Stranger—You astonish me. These people do not look as if they were attending a battle. The women wear summer frocks, and the men are in afternoon clothes, with top hats. And, see, there is a band over there!

The Native—Oh, yes; it's quite a function. That's the marine band, and those women and men about it are the special guests of the Secretary of the Navy. You wait around a little while and we'll have some news. There, go!

At that moment a black object like a mammoth strong cigar leaped upward from the waters and lay quivering on the surface. Every opera glass was levelled at it, and the stranger slanted his hand above his eyes so he could see better. A grimy man crawled from the midst of the thing and raised a huge megaphone to his lips.

The Native—Hooray! That's old Commodore Bob Evans's grandson!

The man with the megaphone shouted in a stentorian voice:

"We've licked the blankety-blank-socks off of 'em!"

Whereat there arose a great cheer and a flutter of handkerchiefs, and the marine band played, and the Secretary of the Navy held an impromptu reception, and then everybody went home to dinner.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., May 30, 1900.

Major Lewis Smith, U. S. A., retired, and wife leave June 3 for a trip around the world. They are to visit Paris in August.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. S. Hughes of the Navy is registered at the California.

Major W. S. H. Matthews, who is on duty in St. Paul, has returned for a brief visit to San Francisco, his wife being ill in the city.

Major W. F. Tucker of the pay department reported at department headquarters on May 25.

The usual Decoration Day ceremonies were held by the garrison to-day, and were very impressive. At the National cemetery all the escorting organizations formed in line and saluted the Grand Army veterans.

NAVY PERSONNEL DECISION.

The following important decision has been recently rendered by the Judge Advocate of the Navy on the Navy Personnel act: "Referring to the claim that the act should be so construed that when the vacancies referred to in the eighth section, above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, have been less than forty, then the President shall retire applicants for voluntary retirement in sufficient number to cause that number of vacancies; and that in so doing he shall select them in the order of their rank, without reference to the number taken from one or more of the higher grades; in other words, that he shall exhaust all the applicants in the grade of captain, for instance, before going to any lower grade; for instance, if it should happen that the ordinary vacancies above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, are only twenty, so that it is necessary to cause twenty more and there are twenty captains applying for voluntary retirement, then all of these shall be retired without retiring any from a lower grade."

"But if this is the fact, the conclusive question at once arises, why was not a simple provision to that effect put in? Why on the contrary, was this elaborate specification of a certain number above each grade so carefully made. There is no more familiar rule of construction than that effect shall be given to all clauses of an act. The construction claimed makes all this elaborate provision mere verbiage. The law particularizes a certain number of officers above each grade, and the only way by which effect can be given to this specific use of language is to hold that it provides not for the retirement of forty officers, if that be the number required, all indiscriminately above the grade of lieutenant, junior grade, but of forty officers selected in certain proportions from each one of the grades above that grade. In other words, if there be fourteen captains who are applicants for voluntary retirement, then thirteen shall be taken in the order of their rank, and the fourteenth, being the junior, shall not be taken, but an officer of the next lower grade shall be taken instead."

"The plain intent of the bill is that where a large number of officers are to be voluntarily retired from the Navy they shall not all be taken from one grade in it, thereby perhaps, unduly weakening the grade; but their selection shall be distributed through several grades, so as to preserve the relative character and efficiency of the whole naval service. This in no way ignores the provision that applicants are to be retired in the order of their rank. That provision simply means that all these retired as captains shall be retired in the order of their rank as such; those retired as commanders in the same way, and so on."

"Section 9 clearly displays the intent of the act that the retirement for which it provides shall be so arranged as to come, not all (beyond a certain number) from any one grade, but shall be distributed among several grades."

LATEST FROM MANILA.

This is a record of some of the recent fighting in the islands: Capt. Abbott of the 42d regiment recently met 250 ladrones near Sinalon. One American was killed. The Filipinos had eight men killed and four wounded.

Over 300 Filipinos were killed by troops of Gen. Young's command in North Ilocos province during three days' hard fighting last week. Over a hundred were killed in Camerines province, and at least 500 were killed in their recent attack upon Cagayan in Northern Mindanao. Five hundred dead would be a conservative

estimate of the insurgent losses during the fights of the past fifteen days, and a number of smaller engagements that have passed unnoticed would bring the total up to at least 600. A remarkable feature is that during the fighting which resulted in this heavy loss to the rebels, the American forces have not had more than six men killed and fifteen wounded.

Major Johnson, with two companies of the 29th Vol. Inf. and twenty-five men of the 18th, sailed from Romblon to the neighboring island of Tablas. The Americans encountered about sixty rebels, who retreated, and they captured forty, including all the officers, together with 10,000 rounds of ammunition and twenty-four rifles. Forty men of the 29th, with a lieutenant, were left as a garrison. Company E of the 35th Vol. Inf. and G of the 4th Inf. encountered fifty insurgents behind stone trenches in the high mountains near Norzagaray, province of Bulacan. There was persistent fighting, and seven Americans were wounded. Finally, Company G, by a flanking movement, carried the trenches. Troop G of the 4th Cav., Company C of the 34th Vol. Inf., and A of the 22d Inf. have been pursuing the captors of Capt. Charles D. Roberts. The American scouts have destroyed the camp of Gen. Mascardo.

The pursuit of Aguinaldo in Northern Luzon, which Major Peyton C. March, 33d Vol. Inf., has been conducting was organized early in May by Gen. Young after the capture of an insurgent officer with papers revealing Aguinaldo's whereabouts. Major March left Candon on May 10, hurrying north toward Labogan, while Col. Hare, with a battalion divided into two parts, started from Bangued, province of Abra, covering the trails westward. The garrisons in the Cagayan valley were disposed in such a way as to guard the avenues of escape eastward. Spies heralded the approach of Major March with signal fires. On reaching Labogan, he intercepted a letter in Aguinaldo's handwriting, the ink of which was hardly dry, addressed to an officer of guerrillas of the Filipino army, and saying: "There having arrived this morning at Labogan a hostile column from Bocek, I have set out with all my force. My road has no fixed destination." This was signed "Col. David." Aguinaldo called his house the Presidencia, from which he issued decrees and where his followers celebrated Easter with a banquet at a triangular table. Speeches were made eulogizing Gregorio del Pilar.

Major March's men slept in the bamboo that night, resuming the advance in the morning, and reached Lagat, forty miles distant, in two days, although it was raining hard in the mountains all the time. Aguinaldo's papers are very important. They show that he took refuge in Isabella province, where he remained until he established himself at Labogan, province of Abra, where he proposed to direct the rainy season operations.

Major March overtook what he thinks was Aguinaldo's escort on May 19 at Lagat, about a hundred miles north of Vigan. Aguinaldo had a hundred men and Major March 125. The American commander reached Labogan, where Aguinaldo had made his headquarters since May 6, on May 7. Aguinaldo had fled seven hours before, leaving all the beaten trails, and traveling through the forest and along the beds of streams. Toward evening, on May 19, Major March struck Aguinaldo's outposts about a mile outside Lagat, killing four Filipinos and capturing two. From the latter he learned that Aguinaldo had camped there for the night.

Although exhausted and half famished Major March's men entered Lagat on the run, says the New York "Herald's" correspondent. They saw the insurgents scattering into the bushes or over the plateau. A thousand yards beyond the town, on the mountain side, the figures of twenty-five Filipinos, dressed in white, with their leader on a gray horse, were silhouetted against the setting sun. The Americans fired a volley and saw the officer drop from his horse. His followers fled, carrying the body. The Americans on reaching the spot caught the horse, which was richly saddled. Blood was on the animal and on the ground. The saddle bags contained Aguinaldo's diary and some private papers, including proclamations. One of these was addressed "To the Civilized Nations." It protested against the American occupation of the Philippines. There were also found copies of Senator Beveridge's speech, translated into Spanish and entitled "The Death Knell of the Filipino People."

Major March, believing that the Filipinos had taken to a river which is a tributary of the Chico, followed it for two days, reaching Tiao, where he learned that a party of Filipinos had descended the river May 20 on a raft with the body of a dead or wounded man upon a litter covered with palm leaves. There Major March reviewed his command shoeless and exhausted, and picked out twenty-four of the freshest men, with whom he beat the surrounding country for six days longer, but without finding any trace of the insurgents. The Americans pushed on and arrived at Aparri, May 29.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Manila "Freedom" of April 17 declared that Aguinaldo had sailed from the extreme southern province of Camarines for the island of Maculabo off the southern coast.

Capt. Roberts of the 35th Vol. Inf. and his two companions who were captured at San Miguel de Mayumo, province of Bulacan, on May 29, are still in the hands of the rebels, who have communicated to the Americans their intention to treat the prisoners well and in accordance with the laws of war. The first report of the capture of Capt. Roberts and his companions was erroneous. The captain, with six scouts, was surprised while lunching. Three of the party were killed, four were captured, and one of the latter was wounded. The wounded man was liberated. Capt. Roberts was allowed to write to his wife.

The battalion practically collapsed. It is said, at Piat, thirty miles from Muguegarao, as the result of fevers and exhaustion. Eighty-seven of the men were conveyed from Piat to Muguegarao in bull carts, and those falling out on the way there were carried in litters by the Igorotos with the column. The officers accompanying Major March were Capt. Henry I. Jenkinson and Edward Davis, Lieuts. Carroll Power and Frank L. Case, and Dr. John C. Greenwalt, assistant surgeon. The papers secured go to show that nearly all the presidents installed by the Americans in Gen. Young's territory are treacherous and have been making regular reports to Aguinaldo of the disposition and movements of the American troops, and they have been collecting and forwarding taxes. The captured papers also prove the disloyalty of the native telegraph operators whom the Americans retained on the Cagayan Valley line. These have been sending Aguinaldo copies of important telegrams exchanged between the American officials.

Company E of the 35th Vol. Inf. attacked a band of insurgents entrenched four miles north of Norzagaray on June 4. The rebels fired volleys while the Americans were crossing the river, wounding seven of them. Later reinforcements from 3d Inf. obtained a flank position and charged the insurgents, but were unable to get nearer than fifty yards on account of the nature of the ground. The men of the 3d then circled the hills and routed the enemy, killing two of them.

It was while Gen. Fuston's men were in pursuit of the captors of Capt. Roberts that Capt. Godfrey was killed in a brief brush with the insurgents.

Army continued from page 967.

29TH INFANTRY—COL. E. E. HARDIN.
Capt. Holman G. Purinton, 29th Inf., will report to the Provost Marshal General for temporary duty in his office. (May 19, D. P.)

31ST INFANTRY—COL. J. S. PETTIT.
Col. James S. Pettit, 31st Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., prior to the 8th of May. (April 19, D. P.)

32D INFANTRY—COL. L. A. CRAIG.
Sick leave for one month with permission to visit Japan is granted 2d Lieut. R. T. Bullard, 32d Inf. (April 19, D. P.)

1st Lieut. William S. Weaver, 32d Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and tendered his resignation, is discharged the service of the U. S. (June 6, W. D.)

32D INFANTRY—COL. L. A. CRAIG.
Capt. Henry A. Peed, 32d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., with a view to his discharge. (April 18, D. P.)

33D INFANTRY—COL. L. R. HARE.
Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Willard, 33d Inf. (April 18, D. P.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. W. R. GROVE.
Sick leave for one month with permission to visit Japan is granted 2d Lieut. Frank T. McNarney, 36th Inf. (April 20, W. D.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. B. F. CHEATHAM.
1st Lieut. C. M. McLeister, 37th Inf., is assigned to command the gunboat Florida. (April 25, D. P.)

39TH INFANTRY—COL. R. L. BULLARD.
1st Lieut. Howard K. Bane, 39th Inf., will join his regiment. (April 23, D. P.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 39th Inf. (April 27, D. P.)

43D INFANTRY—COL. A. MURRAY.
The provisional appointment of Capt. E. R. Tilton, 43d Inf., to act as Captain of the Port, Inspector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue at Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., during the absence (sick) of 1st Lieut. E. O. Powers, 43d Inf., the present incumbent is approved. (April 27, M. G. P. I.)

46TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.
Sergt. Major W. H. Clendenin, 46th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment will be discharged from the Army to take effect May 29. (June 5, W. D.)

47TH INFANTRY—COL. W. HOWE.
2d Lieut. Patrick H. Devine, 47th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is discharged the service of the U. S., for the good of the service. (June 1, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Lorenzo D. Dyer, 47th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (May 1, D. P.)

48TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. P. DUVALL.
The battalion of the 48th Inf. consisting of Cos. A, B, D and I is relieved from duty in the Department of Southern Luzon and will proceed by the transport Leelanaw to San Fernando, Province of Union, Luzon. (April 16, D. P.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. and apply for an extension of 28 days is granted Capt. Thomas F. Maginnis, Porto Rico Regiment, to take effect about June 10, 1900. (May 15, D. P.)

2d Lieut. C. B. Kerney, Porto Rico Regiment, will report at San Juan, for duty. (May 17, D. P.)

2d Lieut. C. B. Kerney, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed on June 1, 1900, from San Juan, P. R., to Ponce, P. R., for duty with his company. (May 22, D. P.)

Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, Porto Rico Regiment, will report at San Juan, P. R., for duty. (May 24, D. P.)

Leave for thirty days, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Lieut.-Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment. (May 28, D. P.)

ARTILLERY MOVEMENTS.

To execute the provisions of G. O. 57, the following movements are ordered:
Bat. B, 7th Art., from Forts Terry and Michie, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Bat. N, 4th Art., from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Hunt, Va.; Bat. A, 4th Art., from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; the detachment of Bat. A, 4th Art., now at Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort Washington, Md.; Bat. I, 4th Art., from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fort Terry, N. Y. A detachment of one officer and thirty men of this battery will be stationed at Fort Michie, N. Y., and a detachment of ten men of the battery at Fort Trumbull. The movements will commence from Forts Monroe, Hamilton, Terry and Michie, June 25. Bat. I, 4th Art., from Fort Trumbull to Fort Terry, June 26.
The movement of the detachment of Bat. A, 4th Art., from Fort Hunt to Fort Washington, will take place on the arrival at Fort Hunt of Bat. N, 4th Art., from Fort Monroe. (G. O. 128, June 5, D. E.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, 3d U. S. Inf. (Major and A. A. G. U. S. V.), will report to Col. James M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination. (April 23, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf.; Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., and William P. Jackson, 24th Inf., will report to Major William Quinton, 14th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination. (April 23, D. P.)

1st Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art. (major, 31st Inf.), will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, and report to Lieut.-Col. William S. Scott, 44th Inf., president of the examining board, for examination. (April 23, D. P.)

The following named enlisted men will report at Columbia Barracks, June 1, to the board of officers for examination for appointment to 2d lieutenant in the Army: Hospital Steward Oscar Lind, U. S. A.; Squadron Sergt. Major John L. Brislin, 7th Cav.; 1st Sergt. Joseph B. Black, Battery L, 2d Art.; 1st Sergt. Walter L. Reed, Battery N, 2d Art.; Sergt. David A. Lindsay, Battery L, 2d Art.; Corp. Thomas M. Hunter, Battery O, 2d Art.; Private William G. Murchison, Co. H, 1st Inf.; Private Hiram W. Howland, Co. F, 1st Inf. (May 21, D. H. and P. D. R.)

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Barrancas, Fla., on June 8. Detail—Major John H. Calef, 1st Art.; Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst.-Surg.; Henry L. Harris, 1st Art.; Eli D. Hoyle, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art.; Tiemann N. Horn, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Michael J. McDonough, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. William E. Cole, 1st Art. (June 1, D. E.)

A. G. C. M. at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba. Detail—Capt. R. C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Clark, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Cooke, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Young, Jr., 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. D. Jarrett, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Lee, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. R. Wilson, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. O. Willard, 2d Cav.; J. A. (May 28, D. M. and S. C.)

A. G. C. M. at Santa Clara, Cuba, May 23. Detail—Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cav.; Capt. C. B. Hopkin, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Paine, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Parker, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. P. Holcomb, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d Cav.; J. A. (May 25, D. M. and S. C.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, June 1, 1900, for competitive examination of enlisted men to determine their fitness for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant. U. S. A. Detail—Lieut.-Col. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Major William B. Winn, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. John H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf.; Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. G. C. Saffrands, 10th Inf.; recorder—May 24, D. M. and S. C.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav.; Capt. George M. Wells, Asst.-Surg.; Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Asst.-Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., June 1, 1900, for the competitive examination of enlisted men for a commission in the U. S. Army. (May 17, D. P. R.)

A board of officers to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., to report upon the qualifications of principal musician George A. Atkinson, Band, 7th Art., and of any other sergeants of Fort Adams eligible and desire the position for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant. Detail—Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art.; Capt. George F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th Art. (June 1, D. E.)

The following enlisted men will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for examination for appointment to the grade of 2d lieutenant. Sergt. Frank H. Kalde, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Sergt. David A. L. Hurst, Band, 2d Cav.; Corp. John S. Chambers, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Corp. George Worth, Troop K, 2d Cav.; Corp. W. Dabney, Co. H, 10th Inf.; W. C. Stone, Troop F, 2d Cav., and R. C. Hard, Troop G, 2d Cav. (May 24, D. M. and S. C.)

A board of officers to consist of Major C. K. Winne, surg.; Major M. C. Martin, Q. M. U. S. V.; Capt. P. S. Bonum, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. D. Skerrett, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at Sheridan, Wyo., June 25, to examine into the most suitable site for a permanent military post on the military reservation near that place. (June 5, W. D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergeant Walter B. McClenahan (appointed May 17, 1900, from sergeant, Battery M, 3d Art.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., is assigned to duty at that post. (May 21, W. D.)

Electrician Sergeant Albert Brower is transferred to Fort Jackson, Louisiana. (May 21, W. D.)

Sergt. J. M. Diale will be sent to Fort Baker for duty. (May 17, D. Cal.)

The following named electrician sergeants will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for instruction: T. L. Fille, Fort Baker, Cal.; A. O. Arce, Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Henry Adams, James Dorgan, John M. Morgan, J. H. Wetherholt, Charlie S. Jones and W. P. McCann, Fort Point, Cal. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Sergt. A. Bower will proceed to Fort Jackson, La., for duty. (Fort Monroe, May 23.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 4, H. Q. A.

A. A. Surg. Arthur M. Fraser to New York City, and join transport "Crook." First Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, to conduct detachment recruits to Presidio, San Francisco. Col. William A. Marve, O. D., will make one visit during June, from Fort Monroe, to Petersburg Iron Works, pertaining to inspection of projectiles. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art.

Circular 17, March 15, Dept. of Pacific, 8th Corps, publishes a communication from the A. G. O., dated Feb. 1, relating to the forwarding of paymaster's receipts for the sale of the effects of deceased soldiers. Circular 18 refers to camp sinks. Circular 19 invites attention to the necessity of making timely requisitions for supplies. Circular 20 relates to taking inventories of ordnance and ordnance stores. Circular 21 prohibits the publication of reports of military operations, inspections, proceedings of boards of survey, and all reports and papers of like character designed for the information of superior authority, and prepared and submitted by the officers of the Army, unless under special authorization of the War Department.

The leave granted Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is further extended two months. The leave granted Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (June 7, W. D.)

Fort Strong is discontinued as a sub-post of Fort Warren, Mass. (June 6, D. E.)

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ATHENIAN—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 26.
BURNSIDE—New York, May 29.
CROOK—New York, June 5.
EGBERT—Seattle, June 5.
FLINTSHIRE—San Francisco to Manila, May 15.
GRANT—Manila to San Francisco, May 15.
HANCOCK—Manila, June 3.
INDIANA—Manila, March 27.
INGALLS—Havana, May 16.
LAWTON—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 6.
LEELANAW—San Francisco, May 31.
LENNOX—Manila to Portland, May 20.
LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, May 16.
MCLELLAN—New York, March 23.
MCPIERSON—At New York, May 21.
MEADE—San Francisco, Cal., May 30.
PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.
PORT ALBERT—Manila, P. I., March 16.
PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 8.
ROSECRANS—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 2.
SEDGWICK—Havana, June 5.
SEWARD—Seattle to Cape Nome, June 6.
SUMNER—Manila to San Francisco, June 1.
SHERMAN—San Francisco to Manila, June 1.
SIAM—Manila to San Francisco, May 12.
THOMAS—San Francisco, May 15.
WARREN—Manila, P. I., May 23.
WRIGHT—San Juan, May 17.
WESTMINSTER—San Francisco to Manila, April 30.
WYFIELD—Seattle to Manila, May 20.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.
TERRY—At New York, April 9.

THE BATTLE AT CATUBIG.

The War Department has just received the report of Capt. H. M. Dey, 43d Vol. Inf., of the remarkable experience of the garrison at Catubig, in the Philippine Islands, in which a party of thirty-one enlisted men of Co. H, of that regiment, maintained a successful defense against an attacking force estimated at over six hundred insurgents, beginning on Sunday morning, April 15, and lasting until rescued by a party under the command of 1st Lieutenant Sweeney, of that regiment, on Thursday afternoon, April 19, during which the party sustained a loss of eighteen men killed and five wounded, while a conservative estimate of the number of insurgents killed is upward of two hundred. Catubig, at which this affair occurred, is a small town on the island of Samar. It has a population of 9,565. The people of this island have a reputation of being of warlike disposition, ferocious in their nature and exceedingly treacherous. The report is dated Laguan, Samar, April 21. It says that the garrison at Catubig is composed of thirty-one enlisted men of Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf.

About 5.30 a. m. Sunday morning, April 15, the garrison was alarmed by shots coming from the rear of the church on the left side of the barracks. Almost at the same time a heavy fire was opened on them from the hills on the right and left, and also from every available part of the city which could be utilized by the insurgents. This fire was kept up all day long, but the garrison, with great courage and coolness, met and returned the fire, with the result that several insurgents were killed or wounded, the garrison remaining intact. All during the night the firing was kept up, but not quite so heavy as during the day.

About 5 a. m. on Monday morning the firing was resumed, and as each hour went by it became more general. At about 8 a. m. they commenced firing a cannon, which was planted on the hill to the right of the barracks, using cut nails and spikes for projectiles. Sergeant George, who commanded the garrison, ordered all the fire from the barracks to be concentrated on this cannon, for the purpose of silencing it, and after two volleys had been fired succeeded in this purpose. Heavy rifle firing was kept up all day and until about 12 night, when it lessened up until daylight Tuesday morning, at which time the heavy firing was resumed, about 9 a. m., from the front and across the river, from the cannon, the cannon having been changed to this new position during the night, but a few well-directed shots from the garrison silenced it for the time being. Up to this time but one man of the garrison had been wounded, Private Lee, who was shot in the left arm, but a great number of insurgents had been killed, some from their position in trees, some from trying to charge the barracks.

About this time a large number of insurgents had managed to make their way into the church adjoining the barracks, and were causing so much trouble that it became necessary to silence them. Sergeant George called for ten men to charge the church and drive them out. The men immediately responded, and under a terribly heavy fire from all sides they succeeded in getting in, and, finding nearly a hundred insurgents there, immediately poured several volleys into them, killing a great number. By this time all the firing was centered on the church, and Sergeant George, finding that to remain longer would be fatal to his little band, retreated back to the barracks. This brave deed was accomplished without the loss of a single man. The firing became so heavy and the terrible strain on the men so great from their long and continuous fighting that it required them to put forth their greatest efforts to meet this heavy fire. About this time the insurgents had managed to regain the church, and from the windows made several unsuccessful efforts to set fire to the barracks. Finally they managed to throw some hemp saturated with oil against the building and succeeded in setting fire to it.

All efforts to subdue this fire proved unavailing, and when the building became untenable, the heat being so intense, the garrison hastily decided the only course open to them was to make a dash for the river and attempt to get across, hoping to intrench themselves on the opposite shore. They destroyed everything which would be of value to the insurgents, divided the ammunition between them, cut a hole in the floor and dropped through one at a time to the basement below. When all of them had gotten through they made a rush for the river; some of them were killed before they reached the river. Corporal Carson, with fifteen men, immediately started to build a trench, using their bayonets to dig with. The rest of the men attempted to cross the river in a boat, but were all killed while getting in the boat.

For two days Corporal Carson and his squad held this trench, fighting all the time against great odds and having two men killed and three wounded, one of whom, Sergeant Hall, has since died, until he was finally rescued on Thursday morning by Lieutenant Sweeney and his detachment. A conservative estimate of the number of insurgents killed was upward of two hundred, but there is no record of the number of wounded. The loss the Americans sustained was eighteen killed and five wounded, one of whom later died.

The report calls attention to the work performed by Corporal Carson, who, being the only non-commissioned officer left, used extraordinary good judgment in the handling of his men, thereby saving the lives of the survivors and protecting the wounded until relief came to his aid. "I therefore desire to recommend him for a certificate of merit," says the report, "for gallant and meritorious services. I desire also to call attention to the men who for so long supported the corporal in this work; the many hardships they endured, the gallant resistance they made, the sacrifices made in the support of their wounded comrades under the most trying circumstances, are all of them acts which call forth the highest praise for their zeal and ability, and is a fitting example of the worth and courage of the American soldier."

The following is the list of casualties of this engagement:

Killed: Sergeants Dustin L. George and William J. Hall; Corporals Herbert Edwards and John F. J. Hamilton; Cook Burton E. Hess, Musician Burton R. Wagner, Privates Treffick Pomelow, Otto B. Loose, Stephen Appert, Joseph Noel, John E. Kuhn, Ralph H. Zinn, Edward Bramen, Chester A. A. Conklin, Walter E. Collins, Joseph J. Kerins, Henry Dumas, Philip Saling and George A. Slack.

Wounded: Corporal Lester Rushworth, shot in right leg, and Privates Harry C. Lee, shot in left arm; Michael J. Farron, shot in calf of right leg; Corporal White, of Co. F, shot near right hip, slight.

Lieut. Sweeney, in his report, says that his detachment, which consisted of one corporal and six privates of Company H, one corporal and nine privates of Company F, 43d Vol. Inf., embarked at Laguan on the steamer Lao-ang at 7.30 a. m. on the 19th of April, 1900, en route to Catubig. When within a quarter of a mile from Catubig noise of an engagement could be heard coming from that direction. The boat steamed into a fire of Mauser rifles coming from every direction. The report says:

"Leaving three men on the steamer with orders to hold it, I immediately proceeded to make a landing, but before every man was able to get into boats, Corporal White, Company F, was shot in the left side, and Private Farron, Company H, in the right leg. These two men were put back on the steamer and we started for shore, rifle fire coming from both sides of the river. We fortunately made a landing and were compelled to fight our way across open ground to rescue our men, who were in some tall grass distant over seventy-five yards. Private Claucy, Company H, was shot in the right instep in our advance across this ground. There was no cover of any kind that we could avail ourselves of, and we were placed in a position in the centre of a circle of rifle fire on open ground. We could have taken a position in the grass (where we could not be seen), but by doing so we could not command a view of the enemy's movements. I sent two men in there to bury Privates Pomelow and Loose in the trenches the men had made while we guarded them, the insurgents continuing the fire and we returning it. As soon as I could I got the wounded men and their companions, thirteen in all, into the boats, and we boarded the steamer and returned."

"The streets of Catubig were covered with dead insurgents, and I saw two floating down the river. I should estimate their loss was over two hundred. The town was fortified at every turn, particularly along the river front, where the insurgents used bags of rice, dirt and hemp for breastworks."

"I strongly recommend the men of my detachment for the bravery and perseverance they displayed in their earnestness to rescue their companions, when there was no support available for them if they should lose, and absolutely no retreat."

MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Sergt. Le Doux of M Company, 35th Inf., with a detail of four men, ran into a body of ladrones, near the town of Pulilan at 9 p.m. on April 20. Private Robert G. McKinnish was killed and Sergt. Le Doux was badly wounded. The ladrones managed to get away. Many thefts had been reported and Sergt. Le Doux secured the consent of his captain to go out with a detail of four men, dressed as natives, carrying only revolvers, in search of these law-breakers. When they were about one mile from the post, in a thick, dense woods, a man jumped into the road and called out in English "Halt, who is there." The sergeant had hardly answered the challenge when from the thicket a volley was fired by the enemy, who were not more than forty feet away, mortally wounding Private McKinnish and slightly wounding Sergt. Le Doux, who was shot in the wrist of the left arm. In an instant he drew his revolver, and with a whoop and yell made a charge on the enemy, discharging his revolver with every whoop until he had the enemy on the run. When he had emptied his revolver he returned to his comrade who was lying on the ground. He raised his head in his arms and administered to the dying man's wants as far as possible. He took the private's revolver, and kept up the shooting hoping he would be reinforced by the rest of the detail. No one came and he went to a shack close by to give the alarm. He found one man and two women. He was getting weak from loss of blood. He tied up his arm and started to carry McKinnish to the shack when Lieut. McCarthy and a detail of men came up. They saw some men crawling in the distance and the Manila "Freedom" says opened fire. The sergeant thought he had been attacked again and returned the fire, and the shot from his revolver went too close to the lieutenant's head to be comfortable. Before any further shots were fired the mistake was discovered.

Capt. Goldman, in command of a scouting party of 30 men from C Co., 32d Vol. Inf., commanded by Lieut. Wade and eight men of B Co., were ambushed about four miles from Orion on April 11. The men of the 32d promptly deployed and maintained themselves against an overwhelming force under cover, for one hour and 40 minutes, when their ammunition became exhausted and they were compelled to retire. This was effected in good order, leaving two men, Privates McDonald and Easter, of C Company, dead on the field. Reinforcements were promptly sent out from Balanga, but before their arrival, the insurgents had fled to the mountains, not, however, until they had cut one ear each off the dead Americans, robbed them of all personal effects, and pulling straw on their faces had set fire to it. The remains were recovered and taken to Balanga, where they were buried with military honors.

In the battle in which these men were killed, Sergt. Frank Hyatt of C Company is specially mentioned for meritorious conduct, for coolness and bravery. The following day a force of the 32d Inf. and Macabebe scouts, pursued the insurgents into the mountains, killing a number and scattering the rest. A force of the 32d on April 23 rounded up a large number of insurgents at Abucay and Mibilan, who were playing the amingo act and fifty-nine were identified by the Macabebes as insurgents, and committed to prison.

A detail of B Company, 35th Vol. Inf., in charge of a meat train from Malolos, were ambushed by a large party of ladrones near San Miguel, on the night of April 18, and John Orth of B Company was shot through the head and killed. The train was passing along the trail and there was no indication for the enemy, when they opened up from both sides of the road, upon the advance guard. The escort at once rushed towards the enemy's flanks and drove them out.

When Lieut. Gilmer of the 49th Vol. Inf. was on reconnaissance recently in Northern Luzon a native was kind enough to give him information as to where this band of insurgents was located, and, of course, was willing to act as guide. He kept taking the party through all kinds of bad country and Lieut. Gilmer at last suspected something and halting his party in a bamboo thicket, he had one of his men change clothing with the native and handing him a rifle and belt of ammunition, he was completely transformed, and as the 49th are colored, it would be impossible for anyone to distinguish the difference, except at close quarters. The party proceeded, and came to a river which the guide said had to be crossed to get to the insurgents. Lieut. Gilmer ordered the guide to go across first. The ruse completely fooled the insurgents, the guide no sooner getting fairly into the water, than he was fired upon from the opposite bank. The soldiers then flanked them and after a hot fight, won the day, capturing rifles and ammunition.

The Manila "Freedom" of April 18 thus describes the recent attack on the 40th Inf. A force of 250 rebels made a desperate attack upon the town of Cagayan de Misamis, Mindanao, April 7, but were repulsed by the garrison with terrible slaughter, 50 dead rebels being found on the trail of their retreat. The American losses were three killed and 12 wounded. The town is garrisoned by the headquarters and Major Case's battalion of the 40th Inf. The attack began at daylight and a fierce battle was under way by six o'clock. The rebels closed in about the outposts during the night, and held their position unobserved until the signal for the attack was given. One outpost was surrounded and three men, composing it, were shot down while defending themselves against an overpowering enemy. The other outposts beat a precipitate retreat inside the town limits when the rebels opened fire, and by this maneuver were saved from annihilation.

The garrison was taken entirely by surprise, but the men of the 40th and their officers conducted themselves in a manner deserving of highest praise. The rebel bullets were crashing through the nipa shacks, when the call to arms sounded. Each man snatched up his rifle and cartridge belt and, regardless of his attire, fell into line. The command was distributed so as to control all vantage points that the enemy might attempt to gain. During the distribution several of the garrison were wounded. The fire of the enemy was well aimed and their bullets found their way into the very heart of the town. As soon as the garrison had gained the desired positions they answered with volleys, that did fearful execution, as demonstrated by the number of dead rebels found on the field after the enemy had retired.

Several detachments of the enemy, emboldened by the excitement of the attack, advanced well inside the town limits and suddenly found themselves face to face with the defenders of the town. The rebels retired in disorder after firing a few shots and suffering heavy loss. An hour and a half of fierce fighting resulted in a most brilliant victory for the garrison.

Capt. Dodd with a squadron of 4th Cav. surprised 180 insurgents after a rendezvous near Badoc River in the Calabeng district on April 15; killed 53, captured 44, several Mausers, a large quantity of ammunition, swords

and bolos, 10 horses with saddles, and destroyed barracks, officers quarters and a large quantity of rice and other supplies. There was no American loss reported. Capt. Dodd's victory was one of the most decisive blows that has been dealt the rebel element for some time in the north. The enemy had been making great preparations for a campaign during the rainy season. They had built comfortable barracks for the men in a secluded spot off the river where they could live without being molested.

Long before daylight on the 15th the American force were on the march. They had spotted the place and knowing the disposition of the Filipino to sleep even on post, they succeeded in surrounding the rendezvous before the enemy were aware of their danger. Had the rebels been well disciplined they might have surrendered and saved many lives, but when the American fire opened they were panic stricken and ran in every direction for shelter only to be confronted by a flank fire wherever they went. Their company streets were covered with dead bodies and so complete was success of the movement that only 60 escaped and many of those were wounded. What was once a dangerous rendezvous was left a mass of blackened ruins, and 53 newly made graves alone indicate that there had been any unusual activity on the peaceful looking field.

Speaking of the departure of Gen. Schwan for the United States the Manila "Freedom" said: "Gen. Schwan sailed for America on the transport Thomas, Sunday. He will not return to these islands and his position as chief of staff will remain vacant. Of late Gen. Schwan has been suffering from ill health, the direct cause of his departure brought on by the rigors of his last Southern campaign in which he was subjected to much exposure and the long hours in the saddle no doubt tended to break down his constitution, which was never very rugged. The remarkable success of this last campaign that resulted in the disintegration of the insurgent army of the South is considered to be one of the most brilliantly conducted maneuvers of American troops during the Filipino insurrection."

In a recent issue we spoke of the almost miraculous escape of our soldiers from the traps and pitfalls set for them by the Filipinos. An example of this lucky immunity is related by a correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal who took part in the operations about Taal in the far South. At Taal the insurgents had perfect defenses and their garrison numbered over eight hundred men, with three pieces of artillery. One day in February three companies of the 45th Vol. Inf., under Major Johnston, reached the place and found the insurgents there. A broad river separated our forces from the town and the water was too deep to wade. There was but one bridge and this was held by the insurgents, with three guns planted so as to command the bridge, besides having their rifle pits so as to sweep it. Major Johnston being short of ammunition sent word by the gunboat Marietta to Patangas asking that ammunition be sent by the boat. At Patangas the message was misunderstood, it being thought that he was in a tight place and needed help. Accordingly the ammunition was sent and within half an hour from the receipt of the message three companies of the 38th Vol. Inf., under Major Muir, started for the scene of action at Taal, sixteen miles away.

The march was made in four hours under a broiling sun and the enemy was struck about a mile from the centre of the town. The Americans were fired upon trenches dug in the road and along either side. Immediately the point advanced at double time, firing as they went, and as luck would have it one of the men was several yards in advance of the others. The fire was very hot here, and in the midst of it the man in the lead of the point was seen to drop. There had been a stone culvert over the road at this place and the centre of this was blown out leaving a space about eight feet wide and the width of the road straight down for fifteen feet to the bed of an old stream. In the ground were driven a number of stakes with their sharp points sticking up so as to impale the victim who would fall through. The breach was covered with thin bamboo strips, matting, leaves and dirt which effectually hid the whole affair. The point had not seen this and as a result the man went through, but in falling managed to get enough of the bamboo strips under him to hold his weight and he got safely out. This exposed the trap and nobody fell a victim.

A correspondent of the New York "Times," writing from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, gives an idea of how the monotony of the American officers' existence there is sometimes broken. To entertain them the native presidente sent for a bery of dancing girls. They came trooping into the large hall, which was soon cleared so that dancing could be indulged in. The dusky belles were all decked out in their bright-colored silks, gracefully arranged kerchiefs, and heeled slippers. It was amusing to hear the various attempts made at conversation, and the completeness in which the Americans were lost when they ventured much beyond the present tense in Spanish verbs. It was also rather startling to have some of the young women of limited English vocabulary say to an officer: "How do you do, my dear! I am very bootiful to see you." Then, too, very many of them smoked cigarettes, particularly the older ones. But then they do it very gracefully and naturally.

The following afternoon Datto Mundi, the high chief of all the Moros, gave a bull-fight. There were two bands of music present, one belonging to the 31st U. S. Vol. Inf. After the bull-fight a grand ball was given by Datto Mundi. He promised to have more and prettier girls than the Americans had before seen on the island and succeeded.

BATHING WITHOUT SHOULDER STRAPS.

The rank and file on the Modder River were a short time ago temporarily forbidden to bathe, and sentinels were posted on the banks to look for surreptitious swimmers. One of the sentinels caught sight of a swimmer, who persistently ignored his summons to surrender to arrest. At last the bather emerged from the river, the furious sentinel advanced upon the dripping figure and claimed a prisoner. "Confound you!" was the reply, "can't you see I'm an officer!"—From the London "Chronicle."

The Berlin correspondent of the "Lancet," the London medical journal, writes that a great sensation has been caused in Germany by the discovery by the military authorities that an agency existed in Rhenish Prussia by which young men were systematically enabled to evade the conscription. The army medical officers in that province found that a surprisingly large number of recruits had to be rejected because they suffered from jaundice and from cardiac palpitations. In the belongings of a soldier a box of pills containing large doses of caffeine was found. On inquiries being made it was ascertained that these pills or others composed of picric acid had been given to recruits in strong doses to produce cardiac palpitations or symptoms of icterus. A prosecution followed, and the principal offender was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

"During a recent sharp skirmish," says the "Sphere," "an English officer in South Africa noticed one of his guns was in danger. Calling an officer to his side he requested him to go and help the captain try and bring it in. 'Paradon,' he added, as the officer turned to obey, 'perhaps you do not know the captain?' The officer had not the pleasure. 'I'll introduce you, then—charming fellow,' said his lordship, and, regardless of bursting shells and puffs of dirt which marked the pitch of bullets around them, he cantered along the hillside with him. 'Captain,' he shouted, 'let me introduce my friend, Mr. B—Captain A. He will lend you a hand to bring in that gun; hope neither of you will be knocked over doing it.'"

The following list of patents granted June 5 is furnished by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.: Bulkhead door, water tight, F. T. Bowles; firearm, magazine, C. S. Evans; guns, torpedoes, etc., apparatus for pointing ships, L. M. von Markhof; marine safe and life buoy, G. F. Abraham; revolver cylinder, stop, C. J. Ebbets and J. J. Peard; ship's log, A. N. McGray.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, June 2.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Killed: April 23, Patonongon, Panay, Co. E, 44th Vol. Inf., Corporal Joseph H. Griffin; Co. G, 44th Vol. Inf., Corporal John Ryan; May 15, Amontoc, Luzon, Co. E, 48th Vol. Inf., Corporal Lewis Washington; May 15, Maraguina, Luzon, Co. B, 37th Vol. Inf., Sergt. James Berry.
Wounded: April 23, Lagonoy, Panay, Co. H, 39th Vol. Inf., John F. Brederick, wounded in leg below knee, serious; April 23, Patonongon, Panay, Co. E, 44th Vol. Inf., 2d Lieut. Gustav F. Schlachter, wounded in thigh, serious; Edward Kuch, wounded in arm, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Reference to telegram this date of departure of Rosecrans, 1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson is on board; name omitted. 3d Lieut. Knud Knudson assigned to Athenian.

RANDALL.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Companies A and K, 7th Inf., arrived in Seattle May 31 at 6 a. m. and 8 a. m. respectively. Left Seattle on transport Rosecrans at 10.30 a. m., June 2, for Cape Nome, Alaska. Co. A, three officers, 11 men; Co. K, two officers, 110 men; nine hospital corps men, one commissary sergeant, one battalion sergeant major, one acting assistant surgeon. Officers: Major James T. Van Orsdale, Capt. W. G. McIver and Charles G. French, 2d Lieut. G. W. Stewart, Acting Assistant surgeon James L. Bevans. Total strength of command: Five officers, one acting assistant surgeon and 232 men.

RANDALL, Brig.-Gen.

Havana, June 4.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Deaths: At Columbia Barracks, Quemados, first class Sergt. Charles E. Sherwood, Signal Corps, died May 31, yellow fever; Private Frank Elick, E. 1st Inf., drowned at Pinar del Rio, May 23. At Santiago, Packmaster James J. Pieburn, died at El Caney, May 8, pernicious malaria. At Santa Clara, Post Commissary Sergeant Edward Murphy, died May 25, yellow fever.

WOOD.

Manila, June 4.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
During engagement near San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, June 3, at 7 a. m., our loss in killed: Capt. George J. Godfrey, 23d Inf., and Perry Etheridge, Co. A, 23d Inf.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, June 5.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Deaths: Dysentery: May 25, Co. B, 39th Vol. Inf., Charles H. Peterson; Co. A, 30th Vol. Inf., Frank E. Spears; Co. K, 18th Inf., Corporal Frank Kemler; May 26, Co. D, 26th Vol. Inf., Sergeant Earl H. Peck; May 26, Hospital Corps, Joseph W. Sheahan; May 31, Battery C, 6th Art., 1st Sergt. Adolph Tross, typhoid fever; May 26, Co. G, 39th Vol. Inf., Laure Gowing; May 27, Co. A, 35th Vol. Inf., Frank Obonavan; May 29, Co. B, 39th Vol. Inf., Arthur N. James; May 30, Co. D, 39th Vol. Inf., Charles Netherton. Malarial fever: May 26, Co. E, 46th Vol. Inf., George St. Clair; May 27, Troop A, 3d Cav., Joseph Harris; May 30, Co. B, 57th Vol. Inf., Basil Owen; May 31, Troop K, 11th Vol. Cav., John Moore.
Colitis: May 19, Co. K, 18th Inf., William Crispin; May 23, Co. A, 39th Vol. Inf., James G. Lynch. Variola: May 26, Co. M, 46th Vol. Inf., Edwin Marsh. Drowned: May 13, Co. M, 43d Vol. Inf., Sergeant Ora Vestal. Meningitis: May 28, Co. B, 27th Vol. Inf., Stewart King. Heat exhaustion: May 29, Co. E, 35th Vol. Inf., David Davis. Died from wounds received in action: April 30, Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf., Sergt. William J. Nail Sprague; May 29, Co. H, 35th Vol. Inf., Behaven. Alcoholism: May 13, Troop K, 11th Vol. Cav., John Kelley, Carbuncular abscess of face; 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 34th Vol. Inf., 4.46 morning, Raphael A. Edmonston.

MACARTHUR.

Taku, June 5.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Engagement has commenced. Have landed force of fifty seamen more—battalion of marines.

KEMPF.

Manila, June 7.

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Killed: May 11, Matagano, Samar, Co. K, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. Joseph McCallan; Co. A, 43d Vol. Inf., Edward Hoyt; May 20, Indan, Luzon, band, 46th Vol. Inf., Herbert A. Percival, Sergt. David Langevin, Drum Major Stephen H. Leonard; May 20, Sinoloan, Luzon, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf., Corp. Henry F. Hart; Feb. 3, Naporo, Samar, Co. E, 43d Vol. Inf., Asa L. Johnson; Feb. 24, Tayabas, Province Luzon, Co. D, 39th Inf., Chas. Brandt; June 4, Norgasary, Luzon, Co. E, 33th Vol. Inf., Clarence Quillon.
Wounded: May 11, Matagano, Samar, Co. J, 23d Inf., Ralph M. Dickinson, wounded in arm, serious; Ralph L. Clark, wounded in knee, serious; Co. E, 43d Vol. Inf., Wm. G. Teneyck, wounded in shoulder, serious; Co. K, 43d Vol. Inf., Thomas Mixon, wounded in knee, serious; May 6, Alava, Luzon, Troop M, 3d Cav., Lawrence Creekbaum, wounded in neck, slight; Co. K, 46th Vol. Inf., Corp. Horace Cannon, wounded in shoulder, slight; Ulysses G. Heath, wounded in thigh, slight; Nathaniel Pettit, wounded in head, slight; May 13, Palauig, Luzon, band, 25th Inf., Sergt. Geo. S. Thompson, wounded in knee, slight; May 29, Santa Lucia, Luzon, Co. F, 33d Vol. Inf., Harry Lichtman, wounded in abdomen, serious; May 4, Bonanguran, Luzon, Co. A, 47th Vol. Inf., Sergt. Joa. J. Harvey, wounded in thigh, serious; Henry Hemmerman, wounded in face, slight; Co. D, 46th Vol. Inf., Muscician Sydney Lane, wounded in arm, slight; May 14, Parana, Samar, Co. L, 42d Vol. Inf., John Kopp, wounded in hand, slight; May 6, Pambujan, Samar, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf., James E. Murdock, wounded in leg above knee, slight; May 8, Catubig, Samar, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf., Ambrose W. Thompson, wounded in hand, slight; June 4, Norgasary, Luzon, Co. E, 33th Vol. Inf., Muscician Lee Speaker, wounded in abdomen, serious; Charles H. Dean, wounded in lung, serious; Corp. Wm. J. Bartlett, wounded in groin, serious; Pete Thompson, wounded in knee, slight; Ernest Hite, Hospital Corps, Aronovitch, wounded in thigh, slight; May 22, Calibga, Samar, Co. M, 43d Vol. Inf., Clement L. Frazer, wounded in knee, serious; Co. L, 43d Vol. Inf., Chas. H. Weden, wounded in neck, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Tongku, June 8.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tien Tsin. Large number Boxers expected to reach Tien Tsin to-morrow.

KEMPF.

GEN. OTIS TALKS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

After five days in quarantine at Angel Island, Major General E. S. Otis, who arrived last week from Manila, was allowed to land at San Francisco on June 4. Because of several cases of smallpox on board the transport Meade, Gen. Otis and all on board had to submit to vaccination.

That the long strain has told even upon his iron constitution is to be inferred from the picture of Gen. Otis drawn by a New York "Sun" correspondent who interviewed him and found that as he "stepped from the tug he looked like a sick man. His face was pale and drawn, there were heavy wrinkles under his eyes, and his whole appearance suggested the man who was thoroughly tired." The General later lunched with Gen. Shafter, and then left for Washington. After going over the cable news of the doings in the Archipelago while he was afloat he said he saw no reason for changing the view expressed at Manila that the rebellion is ended.

Speaking of the reported death of Aguinaldo Gen. Otis said: "Aguinaldo does not cut any figure in the rebellion any longer, and his life or death is a matter of perfect indifference, so far as the ultimate result is concerned. He has been politically dead since the backbone of the revolution was broken. He never did amount to anything, in my opinion, for he was only the figurehead of such men as Mabini and Buencamino, who were the real brains of the insurrectionists. By the way, Buencamino wanted to come over here with me, but I declined to bring him along.

"The so-called Filipino government has ceased to exist for a long time and we are now protecting those who demand from us immunity from outrages inflicted on them. The most encouraging sign is that for the past few months the natives themselves have been giving us information about the bands of ladrones and robbers. Formerly we could not get a native to tell us anything. Within the past three months owing to this change in their spirit we have captured more arms than during the whole of the campaign to that date.

"Considered as a whole, the present situation is eminently satisfactory. The northern provinces have been almost entirely cleared of the Tagalos, and the natives there not only welcome the Americans but lend them every assistance in their power. The establishment of military governments east and west of the mountains will in the near future be followed by provincial governments. Reconstruction has already begun in some provinces, and will begin in others very shortly. Outside of Luzon there is a decided tendency for the better everywhere. One of the most successful experiments yet tried is the establishments of courts of equity based upon the American style. The Filipinos recognize this to be the most liberal reform yet accorded them, and they are quick to take advantage of it."

In response to an inquiry whether he thought we ought to hold the Philippines, he said: "Hold them? Why of course; we couldn't let go now if we wanted to."

As to whether they were worth the amount expended on them he was still more positive.

"Why," he said, "there is no question about it. The Philippines are immensely rich, and from a strictly commercial standpoint they are sure to be a paying investment. Just as soon as capital becomes interested I expect to see an immense amount of trade with the islands. This, of course, takes time, for capitalists are naturally unwilling to invest in practically unknown territory."

STATE TROOPS.

Capt. W. S. Young of Co. H, 9th New York, who has resigned for business reasons, served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war.

The Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments, New York, which entered upon their tour of field and camp duty at the State grounds at Peekskill June 2, will be relieved there on June 9 by the Ninth regiment, commanded by Col. W. F. Morris, and the Twelfth regiment, commanded by Col. George R. Dyer.

Gen. Butt, 1st Brigade, New York, expresses the greatest satisfaction with the shooting records of the commands of his brigade this season, and in referring to the statement made that some men of the 12th had taken a little too much whiskey, said: "If I knew of a brand of whiskey, or of any other medicine that would ensure 95 per cent. of men qualifying as marksmen as in the case on the 12th, I would present a couple of barrels of it to every colonel in the guard. I have held for years past that every soldier should know how to use his rifle, and any that do not are of no use in the military service, and I am pleased that this view is now so generally held."

After the parade of the Ninth regiment on Decoration Day and while the command was drawn up in line in the armory previous to dismissal, Col. Morris presented a solid silver baton to Drum Major Willis R. Hill. The splendid gift was a mark of appreciation from Co. H, the drum major's old company. Drum Major Hill enlisted in Co. H, 9th regiment, as a private in 1890, and in the same year was appointed drum major of the 22d regiment, a position he held till January, 1898, when he was transferred to the Ninth as chief musician and drum major, in that position being mustered into the volunteer service for the Spanish war. He was appointed drum major of the Ninth last month, to succeed his father, who had been drum major of the regiment for many years, and was known as one of the most competent drum majors in the Guard. Under his direction the corps of the Ninth could hardly be excelled.

The sixty-third annual dinner of the National Lancers will be held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Thursday, June 14, 1900, at 3.30 p. m.

Adj.-Gen. Hoffman of New York, on May 20, announced that the court martial which tried Capt. A. J. Griffin, Co. F, 69th regiment, who was charged with having failed to assemble his company at the armory February 19, when it was to be mustered out of the State service, and also in having failed to present the duplicate muster-out rolls as ordered, found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The findings and sentence were disapproved by Gov. Roosevelt, because of an error. The error was the exclusion by the court of the conversation that Capt. Griffin had with Gov. Roosevelt in which the Governor made statements which justified his belief that the muster-out would not take place on the date fixed.

The annual spring inspection and drill of the Pennsylvania Naval Militia took place June 2 on the Delaware river. The inspection was made by Col. Frank G. Sweeney, Insp.-Gen. of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Gov. Stone, Adj.-Gen. Thomas and other members of the Governor's staff viewed the drill and inspection. On June 12 the Naval Battalion will sail for a week's practice cruise on the U. S. S. Prairie. They will have four days at sea and three days of gun drill in Newport harbor.

No decision has yet been reached concerning the encampment in July of the 2d Brigade of New Jersey National Guard and the matter may not be settled until Governor Voorhees returns from Europe, which he is expected to do within the next few days. Quartermaster-Gen. Donnelly has received from Washington an additional instalment of \$46,000 in payment of claims of New Jersey for equipping troops for the Spanish-American war. The total claim was for about \$350,000 and the State has received in cash and ordnance from the government about \$200,000.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, on June 6, directed Adjutant General Hoffmann to issue the following order: The board convened to examine into the moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service of Major Clinton H. Smith, Seventy-first Regiment, having reported adversely, and the Governor having this day approved the report of the board, the said Major Clinton H. Smith is, in accordance with the provisions of section 64 of the Military Code, hereby discharged from the military service of the State.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Preparations have been going on in Honolulu for the inauguration of Gov. Dole, Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper and the new Territorial government. On June 14 the American consulate will be abolished after sixty years of existence. The records of the office, many of which are of great historical value, will go to the State Department at Washington.

The craze for souvenirs has caused those in authority at Havana to be very careful to whom they issue passes allowing parties to go through Morro and Cabana.

At first all visitors were allowed to go over the two forts, but so many petty thefts were committed that this had to be stopped. The monument erected by the Spanish soldiers to their comrades killed at Cardenas has been very badly defaced. Almost all the brass letters recording the names and regiment of the men killed have been wrenched off.

A game of baseball was played at Quemados, Cuba, on May 30, between the officers of the 8th Inf. and 7th Cav., resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 21 to 17. The Havana "Post" says that the features of the game were the excellent playing by Capt. Parker and Lieut. Russell of the 8th Inf., Lieut. Humphrey, 7th Cav., and Lieut. Timberlake of the 2d Art., who caught for the cavalry team. The following is a list of the players: 8th Inf.: Lieuts. Russell, Healy, Merchant, Pope, Edwards, James and Kilburn; Capt. Perkins and Parker. 7th Cav.: Lieuts. Timberlake, Beach, Long, Littlebrant, Oliver, Day, Rhea, Tompkins and Humphrey. Another game between the Cabana Athletic Association and the 8th Inf. also resulted in a victory for the infantry.

The Cuban climate, whatever it may do with men, does not seem to have a depressing effect upon the mounts of the 2d Cav., stationed in Cuba. Private Wyatt, Troop F, was thrown and cut about the head by his fractious horse at Matanzas, and Private Truick, Troop B, was stamped on by his mount. Both men had to be taken to the hospital.

The total receipts of the Porto Rican treasurer for the month of April, 1900, were \$105,869.18, which were divided as follows: Customs receipts, \$70,280; postal receipts, \$6,287; internal revenue receipts, \$27,589; and receipts from miscellaneous sources, \$1,719. The total payments for the month were \$186,511, which shows a deficit for the month of \$80,641.

Gen. James H. Wilson, accompanied by Major Frank J. Ives, chief surgeon, Capt. William A. Phillips and Lieut. James H. Reeves, aide-de-camp, left Matanzas, Cuba, on May 30 for a general inspection of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Gen. Wilson was to be joined in a few days by Capt. F. S. Foltz, inspector-general, and Lieut. W. J. Barden, engineer officer.

SMALLPOX AMONG OFFICERS.

The Manila "Freedom" of April 23 said: "Col. Smith, of the 17th Inf., was taken to the First Reserve Hospital Friday, afflicted with smallpox. He came in from Bautista early in the week. The Colonel was not feeling well when he came to town, and was confined at his home in Ermita for a few days. The smallpox symptoms appeared Friday, and he was at once taken to the smallpox ward. He has only a slight attack. On April 27 the 'Freedom' said that Col. Smith was convalescing, and would be discharged from the hospital on April 30.

On April 23 the same paper announced that 1st Lieut. Harry A. Ely, G Co., 46th Inf., was admitted at the smallpox hospital on April 21, while suffering from a slight attack of variola. He had it in a very light form and there was very little danger of the disease proving serious.

COURTS MARTIAL IN LUZON.

The Manila "Freedom" of April 30 said that by the findings of the general court martial which convened at Silan Capt. I. H. Baker, of E Co., 49th Vol. Inf., and Capt. McConnell, of H Co., same regiment, who were tried for alleged looting, were exonerated and returned to their companies. The charges in both cases were preferred by Major Johnson of the 49th on the strength of complaints made by residents of two towns. It was alleged that soldiers under both Baker and McConnell had entered the homes of the natives and taken property not contraband of war. Major Johnson required the officers to reimburse the natives for their loss, by deducting a sufficient amount from their respective company funds. The officers refused to comply with Major Johnson's demands, and the charges resulted.

The same paper on April 23 said: "The court martial of Capt. Hancock, of the 6th Art., will probably come to an end by the middle of this week. The greater part of the testimony has already been taken. The strength of the prosecution is founded on Capt. Hancock's alleged insolence to acting Major Deems, during parade at the Cuartel de Espana. The second battalion was passing in review in front of Deems, whose orders were for each company to come to a port arms when within ten paces of him, and to resume the right shoulder when ten paces past. F battery, Capt. Hancock in command, correctly executed the first part of the manoeuvre, but failed to comply with Major Deems's orders by coming to a right shoulder when only three paces past the reviewing stand. This error caused Deems to reprimand Hancock, who hotly retorted: 'To hell with you, and port arms!' There had been considerable animosity between the two officers previous to this time. Deems preferred charges and the present trial is the result."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. F.—The pay proper of a private, U. S. Army, who re-enlists more than three months after discharge, commences with \$16 per month and with the 30 per cent. added would be \$20.80 per month which you should receive now.

W. D. H. asks: Is it proper to fly the flag at half mast on Decoration Day at Government Posts? Answer—The regu-

lation require that on Memorial Day, May 30, at all Army posts and stations, the national flag will be displayed at half staff from sunrise till midday, and immediately before noon the band, or field music, plays a dirge, "Departed Days," or some appropriate air, and the national salute of 21 guns is fired at 12 m. at all the posts and stations provided with artillery. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute at noon, the flag is hoisted to the top of the staff and remains there until sunset. When hoisted to the top of the staff the flag is saluted by playing one or more of the national airs. In this way fitting testimonial of respect for the heroic dead and honor to their patriotic devotion is appropriately rendered.

CONSTANT READER.—The amendment to the Appropriation bill giving double time for the Spanish-American war to enlisted men of the Army has not yet become law.

19TH INF.—There is no provision for extra pay for the troops in service in the Philippines other than the 20 per cent. provided for by law. Consult the Journal regularly for information as to likelihood of troops now in the Philippines being ordered home.

W. L. R.—As the Army Reorganization bill is not likely to become a law at present, your questions cannot be answered now, but will be held for developments in the future.

A. A. B.—You ceased to be acting hospital steward from the date of receipt at the post you were stationed at of the A. G. O. Special Order transferring you to the line, which appears to have been April 10.

POST COMMANDER.—General Orders, No. 30, C. O. also, does not suspend the drill and instruction prescribed in Hospital Drill Regulations and "prompt aid to the injured," and 1412, amended by G. O. 60 of 1897, is not changed by G. O. No. 30 of 1900.

MILITIA.—The Army "travel ration" includes soft bread or hard bread, canned beef, baked beans in can, roasted coffee and sugar.

C. F. E.—Applications for discharge from the Army by purchase are not being considered by the War Department at present.

J. L. S.—There is the Society of the Army of Santiago, Cuba. Write to the secretary, Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. V., San Juan, P. R.

G. W.—The information you desire can only be obtained by your writing in person to Quartermaster General's office, War Department, Washington.

F. H. M.—Write to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, D. C., for the information you desire as to your son, and see the Army and Navy Journal each week as to movements of vessels.

A. B. C.—Col. H. A. Theaker, U. S. A., is at Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

T. R.—As the Navy Department has disapproved your applications, it would do no good for you to go personally to Washington. Your only chance for discharge is to get some very influential Congressman to ask Secretary Long to grant it.

H. R. G.—The following scores submitted to us, rank in the order given: First score, 4-3-4-5-3-2; 4-3-4-5-4-3-3; 4-4-4-4-2-1; 5-4-4-2-5-3-4. Second score, 3-3-4-4-1-3-1; 4-3-4-3-4-1-3-2; 3-3-4-5-1-3-3; 4-3-2-4-5-1-3-4; 4-2-5-3-1-1-5-5.

R. H. B. asks the correct address of Commissary General Eagan and General Samuel S. Sumner. Answer.—General Eagan, Room 1209, 30 Broad St., New York; Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, care U. S. Embassy, London, England.

W. A. W. asks: At a practice target shoot recently by some of the members of the local company here, at a distance of five hundred yards, with the regulation Springfield rifle and new style (man) target, three shots each, the score was as follows: A's.—1st shot, 6; 2d shot, 4; 3d shot, 5; total, 9. B's.—1st shot, 6; 2nd shot, 3; 3rd shot, 5. B's second shot hit the figure of the man in the target about one foot above the ground, the bullet passing through the target sideways, making an oblong hole and a small tear in the paper. A claims that B's second shot was a "ricochet" shot and should not count for anything. B claims it was a fair shot, and that if it was a "ricochet" shot, it could have been seen by the scorers, who were just behind the rifle when fired, if it hit the sand, and, furthermore, that it is doubtful whether the rifle will always throw a bullet straight that distance.

In answer to this A claims that the rifle will throw the bullet straight, making a round hole in the paper every time at five hundred yards, and, furthermore, that at it was about 20 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening and the target could hardly be distinguished at that distance, it was impossible to see the sand kicked up by the bullet. The question is, was B's second shot a "ricochet" shot or not, or one good for 5 points, and who is the winner? Answer.—The question as to whether B's second shot was a "ricochet" or a direct hit appears to be a matter of dispute which must be decided by the marker; but it makes no difference to the score as under Small Arms Firing Regulations, par. 436, "a ricochet will be scored the same as a direct hit."

P. R. S. asks: (a) The company being in line of skirmishers at a halt, the captain commands "fire by section, at the enemy—at 600 yards—commence firing;" does each chief of section command (1) "fire by section, (2) at the enemy, (3) at 600 yards, (4) section load (par. 543), aim, fire, load, or "fire by section, at the enemy, at 600 yards (section ready) (par. 542), aim, fire, load, or "fire by section, at the enemy, at 600 yards, commence firing (par. 542)? (b) When firing by sections, being in line of skirmishers at a halt, at the preparatory command of the chief of section, "fire by section," do the men load (par. 542), or do they wait for the command "load" (par. 543-146)? (c) A general officer and an armed party are approaching the guard house from different directions, for which would the guard be turned out; also with regard to national colors and armed party approaching from different directions? (d) If the national colors rank the President in turning out the guard, where is the place of the regimental colors? Do they rank the President or follow officer of the day? (e) Being in line at a halt, the command is "platoons right—march;" does the right guide of the second platoon take post with his elbow touching the breast of the right file, or does he take post facing to the front on the right of the platoon? (f) What is the proper way to turn out the guard for a military funeral? (g) In lowering at retreat is the flag lowered gradually, so as to reach the ground at the last note of the "Star Spangled Banner," or is it rapidly lowered? (h) If only sentinels not posted at the guard house are given the countersign, how are sentinels at the guard house, not possessing the password, to pass the chain of sentinels without calling corporal of the guard? Should not all sentinels and members of the guard possess the password? (i) A relief and a "friend" approach a sentry's post from different directions: if the sentry is going to be relieved, which does he advance first? (Par. 226, G. M.) (j) (a) Can a visiting general officer order a sentry to relinquish his place (the commanding officer of post being a colonel)? (b) Can the President order him to do so? (k) In the rally by squad, etc., do the men run to the squad leader and then fix bayonets, or do they fix them on the run? (l) In forming line by two movements (par. 284) do the guides of the rear companies go out? (Par. 284-a). Answer.—(a) The command is "fire by section (when the pieces are loaded) at the enemy, at 600 yards, section ready, aim, fire, load. The section takes its command from the chief of section. (b) The men load at "fire by section." (c) The guard would be turned out for the general officer. For the national colors. (d) The Presidents represents the colors, and I presume would rank with them. The regimental colors are not considered. (e) He places his arm against the breast of the pivot file, at the command "front" he places himself on the right of the line. (f) Turn out the guard armed party. (g) Slowly. (h) Should the sentinels at the guard house require to pass the chain of sentinels they would be advanced and recognized. (i) Par. 226 is very distinct on this point as to how they are advanced. Friend is the last to be advanced; a relief cannot approach a sentinel unless accompanied by a non-com. officer. (j) No general officer would act so foolishly; neither would the President. (k) Bayonets are fixed on the run. (l) Par. 284 says the Adjutant or S. M. at the rear of the column assures the position of the guides of the rear companies; consequently they must come out.

A WOMAN ON MANILA HOSPITAL WORK.

Writing to the "Medical News" from Manila, Mary Gay Humphreys tells of some of the difficulties in hospital work in the Philippine capital: "Typhoid fever seemed to respond to treatment more easily than dysentery," she said. "A German nurse at one time seemed to effect some marvellous cures among men who had lingered for months in bed. But it was found that the men relapsed as soon as they were out from under his treatment." Typhoid fever gave much better results. The typhoid patients received ice-water treatment. It was a standing rule in the ward when a patient's temperature registered 102 degrees to give him a bath. It is my pleasure to testify to the faithfulness of the hospital corps men in this ward in this respect. There was plenty of dirt, noise, and skylarking, but the moment the unfortunate reached the danger line he was either laid on a stretcher, covered with a sheet, and doused with ice-water, or he was put in a crazy old bath-tub with little wooden wheels, and in his ice-bath rubbed down with blocks of ice until his temperature was lowered. This was done in primitive, vigorous fashion, frequently amid much joking, but the men recovered, and so quickly that it was a pleasure to mark their progress from day to day. I was afterward in the Military Hospital in Calcutta, where enteric fever, as it is there called, is one of the scourges. 'We depend on phenacetine,' the doctor in charge said. 'Ice is too expensive, and we have no ice-plant.' It was pardonable to feel a little pride in our hospital ice-plant.

"The effort to make condensed milk palatable and acceptable, so that the typhoid patients would take it, is among the great efforts of my life. Afterward we had evaporated cream in abundance. A dairy of Australian cows later helped us out. The fresh meat was usually served as stews. I never was able to understand why the sick should not occasionally alternate with the stewards in getting roasts and chops. The medical authorities granted all we desired when appealed to. The resistance came from the small gods who ruled over fires, pantries and stores, and one could not always be making complaints."

Speaking of work with the wounded after a fight, the latter says: "The insurgents' wounds were much more terrible than those of our men, inasmuch as the Mauser is a polite missile compared with our Springfield, which tore the unfortunates to pieces. We had very few amputations and those were forlorn hopes. The surgeons feared the effect of the climate on the gunshot wounds. One of the first patients in the officers' ward, to which I was then attached, was Lieut. Hogan of the 1st Californians. He was shot through the body between the heart and lungs. He suffered comparatively little discomfort from his neat little drilled hole. Lieut. Col. Wallace of the 1st Montanas was shot through the lungs, and was out in two weeks. Lieut. Irwin of the Washingtons was stooping over an ammunition chest when a Mauser struck him in the back of the neck, came out, went in again and came out, making four holes. Another officer had six holes from one bullet."

"On the taking of Santa Tomas, a Kansas soldier was brought into the dressing station at Calumpit shot through the temples, the brains protruding two inches on each side. The surgeon wiped them off with a bit of cotton and dressed the wound. I took care of the man until the next day when he was sent to Manila. Subsequently I saw him on the 'Relief,' looking well and cheerful. A silver drainage-tube at that time was pushed almost through the wound, and every hour was felt of his ultimate recovery. One thing which contributed to the healthy condition of the wounds was the fact that each man carries a First Aid Package, and many were able to dress their own wounds, or had an ambulance corps man do it for them on the field."

HOW AN ENSIGN MISSED A PRIZE.

The Manila correspondent of the New York "Tribune" tells an amusing story about Ensign A. H. McCarthy's chase of the Tarlac with the gunboat Mindoro. The ensign had been cruising along the northwest coast of Luzon looking for filibusters. Not one was seen and the patrol was becoming disgustingly monotonous when at 2 a. m. one misty morning the lookout spied a steamer's lights. The gunboat was headed to cross the stranger's bows. The stranger suddenly changed her course, and the heavy clouds of smoke that rolled from her funnel told those on the gunboat that she was going to run away. Hope rose in the breasts of the brave tars. After two months they were going to capture a prize. After refusing for some time to pay any attention to the shots fired at her, at last one fired over her deck brought her to and a boat was called away to guard her.

When Ensign McCarthy reached her deck he noticed they were crowded with frightened and astonished Filipinos.

"Tell the captain of this ship that I want to see him upon the bridge at once," ordered the American officer, and he walked forward. At this moment a man in pajamas overtook him, and introduced himself as Major Whittall, of the 10th Inf. "I am Ensign McCarthy, commanding the U. S. gunboat Mindoro," answered the naval officer. "I am very glad to meet you, sir."

Major Whittall explained when the Mindoro was

sighted she was mistaken for a raft, and Major Whittall told the captain of his vessel, the Tarlac, to steam away. This was done. Later it occurred to the major that it would be a good plan to ram the raft, sink it and drown the enemy. The Spanish captain declined to attempt this, giving as his reason that no raft could steam eight knots an hour and fire shells from a 6-pounder, and he was not going to try to ram an American gunboat. This did not convince Major Whittall of his mistake.

Ensign McCarthy explained to Major Whittall that the Filipinos had no vessels or boats in which they could venture an attack by sea, and they certainly possessed no 6-pounder rapid fire gun, and he warned the Spanish captain that in future it would be safer to leave when ordered so to do by any craft on the high seas. To this the captain shrugged his shoulders and pointed to Major Whittall.

"And now, may I inquire why three shots were fired at us?" asked Ensign McCarthy.

"I ordered a soldier to fire them," answered Major Whittall, "thinking you were this raft I have been speaking about."

"Very well, sir; that is sufficient," replied Ensign McCarthy, and he bade them good night, expressed his regret at having interrupted their journey, and was rowed back to the Mindoro. While Ensign McCarthy was on board the Tarlac, Cadet Weichert, second in command of the Mindoro, had all guns trained on the stranger, and was ready for action should occasion demand.

SIMPLE ARMY LIFE IN CUBA.

Commenting on the sensational charges of extravagant living on the part of government officials in Cuba, the Havana correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says: "So far as the officers of high rank are concerned, it should be pointed out that Gen. Wood occupies only a small portion of the Palace for residential purposes, the rest of the building being utilized not only for the divisional officers, but also for all the municipal offices. A number of employees have to be kept at Gen. Wood's expense—cleaners and helpers generally—and he says that if he did not have some private resources to eke out his pay and his allowances it would be next to impossible for him to live in the Palace at all. Collector Blas lives quietly in a single room at the Hotel Telegrafo, going to and returning from his offices in a hired vehicle of the most ordinary description. Major Ladd, chief quartermaster, lives at El Vedado, in a house which he shares with three other families. Gen. Lee lives at headquarters, at Quemados, where do all his staff officers who are unmarried. Gen. Wilson, Governor of Matanzas-Santa Clara, lives in a house for which he pays a small rental. Col. Whiteside, at Santiago, lives in a little wooden bungalow formerly occupied by Gen. Wood. Gen. Humphrey, Col. Black, Major Scott, Capt. Pitcher and many officers live in buildings used by the government either as offices or police barracks."

"Army officers point out that if they have to live in cities their expenses are much greater than when at home. Moreover, very few care to risk the health of their families by keeping them in Cuba during the summer. Thus two establishments are necessary. As their duty compels them to remain in a tropical climate, they feel that the United States government, like other governments under similar conditions, should pay additional stipends."

The Congo State has just had made in Belgium a new, light type of cannon, so light that it may be carried on a wagon or in a small boat. A single man can haul it and two men at the rope can keep up with a column of infantry. The cannon may be taken in sections on the backs of nine men along a narrow path. When it is desired to carry the gun on the backs of horses or mules, three animals are necessary. Three or four minutes is all the time needed to mount or unmount the cannon. The gun has a caliber of about two inches and is made of one piece of steel, while every part of the gun carriage is forged or cast steel. The cartridges are ordinary shells and black powder or cordite may be used.

Among the specifications for patents in England published during the week ending April 21 were the following: A method of attaching penetration caps to the nose of projectiles by fixing thereon a screw-threaded ring cast into the projectile near the nose; this permits the insertion of a fuse in the nose just before loading, saturating the envelope containing the propelling charge for ordnance with a solution of smokeless powder compound to ensure complete combustion. (Krupp.) A method of adjusting the elevation of ordnance by means of a pointer set to correspond with the required elevation. (Krupp.) H. S. Maxim patents a new explosive compound to which resinous matter is added to prevent or diminish erosion through its richness in carbon, and a projectile with movable metal ring situated on the base and adapted at the instant of firing to force the semi-plastic ring outwards against the bore of the gun. Then, as the projectile moves along the bore, the metal ring acts as a plunger and causes a quantity of fatty material, contained in a cavity in the projectile, to be continuously supplied to the semi-plastic ring. Also an expanding projectile designed to prevent the nose of the case from splitting on firing.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR SCOUTING.

The possibility of conveying messages between cavalry scouts and the main body of the army by carrier pigeons is being much studied in Europe. Experiments prove that it is possible to make the pigeons return to the moving points at which the pigeon loft stops on its travels with the army, provided the birds are fed at the same place for several days. But transport on horseback with the scouts tires the birds terribly with the jolting, and often when thrown they refuse to fly, or take refuge in the neighborhood. In their last maneuvers the Russians carried the pigeons in ordinary cages slung on the scout's back. But thus carried the pigeons could never return a greater distance than twenty or twenty-five miles, and were then worn out. At the Wurtemberg manoeuvres the birds were slung in a kind of satchel fastened to the breast. This idea was fairly successful. In France Gen. de Benoist has devised a wicker cage, like the great knapsack that the infantry wear, to strap tightly on the back. These cages hold three pigeons, which are padded in such a way as to leave the head and tail free to move, while the body is held in suspension. This system has been so successful that the pigeons have returned to their loft even when the scouts were nearly 40 miles from the main body. Whether the birds can be accustomed to cannonading is still an open question.

A Wichita press correspondent states that Geronimo, the famous Apache war chief, deposited in the bank at Chicasha \$1,425 some days ago, the result of his winnings at poker. Recently he became a great poker player. He shuffles the cards cautiously, never cheats, and expects his opponents to play fair. He is a great bluffer, and is not afraid to call a bluff. In the spirit of the old deacon's advice to the young men not to bet but if they did to bet on Jones's mare, the chief's conduct in banking his winnings may be held up as a worthy example to those who seek to lighten a monotonous existence by dalliance with the deceiving jackpot.

The trial and acquittal of the Filipino, Rosario Espiritu, accused of the murder of Private Geo. A. Wagner of Company F, 14th Inf., mentioned in our issue of May 28, excited more attention in Manila than any other judiciary proceeding for years past. The trial lasted two months, and the record of the case included 277 pages. This acquittal was due to the ability of his American lawyer to obscure the issue. One result will be a stricter regulation of the admission of counsel in the future. The murder was one of the most brutal in the long, dark history of Manila homicides.

The New York "Tribune" very sensibly says: "Six drunken sailors on a rampage on a battleship are no more a 'mutiny in the Navy' than six drunken fellows in a Bowery row are a revolution in New York."

A soldier in the Philippines from Kansas writes home: "I don't see how any fellow over here can go back on a girl at home, for we have learned how to appreciate any white girl, the like of which we never see here, and when I think of breaking my promise to—well, I guess nit!"—New York "Tribune."

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 3 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 3 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 22 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 22 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22; Doric, June 29; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 26; American Maru Aug 3; For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco as follows: Mariposa, June 13; Moana, July 11; Alameda, Aug. 8.—Steamers of the Canadian Pacific line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of Japan, June 18; Empress of China, July 3; For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimoo, June 29.

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EXPERIENCES OF THE 17TH INFANTRY.

In a letter from Cabaruan, Luzon, Lieut. Shubrick Bradford, of the 17th Inf., son of Col. Heywood Bradford, U. S. A., retired, gives interesting pictures of native life in that section of the island. "This is a communistic settlement," he writes. "The people are honest, pious, the majority of them, very simple, some of them very intelligent, and they are well cared for and ruled by their presidente, a good, strong but quiet man, to live under whom people have come great distances, even from the northernmost provinces. We are treated as if we were gods. They can't do enough for us, won't let us pay for eggs, chickens and other things they supply us with, so we presented them with some gold in order to feel easy about taking things from them. You have only to express a want to have it fulfilled.

"The people are natural musicians; they maintain two very good orchestras and one good band of nineteen pieces at present. The leader of the band and of one of the orchestras is a good friend of mine. He is a native with much talent and ability. He wants to go with me to America to study music. They play and play well, the anvil chorus from 'Il Trovatore,' selections from 'Carmen' and other good music. I taught my friend the 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'The Stars and Stripes Forever' of Sousa, the former of which they play at retreat on the lowering of the flag, which the presidente had made for us here in town. There are about ten thousand inhabitants in the place. These people have not been connected with or sympathized with the insurrectionists we firmly believe. They captured and turned over to us members of Aguinaldo's family and cabinet. They have been preyed upon and robbed by insurgents and ladrones, and are glad to have the Americans here to protect and look after them. They have been horribly cut up with bolos and murdered right along. They have from six to twelve funerals a day, mostly children. The band accompanies the funeral procession. It plays a beautiful funeral march, but very often changes into 'A Hot Time' and increases the marching cadence accordingly. 'A Hot Time' was taught them earlier by some other troops and they like to play it."

A much needed and well arranged lexicon has been prepared by Lieut. Cornelius De Witt Willcox, U. S. A., and two volumes have been issued from the adjutant-general's office under the title of "A French-English Military Dictionary." It gives the English equivalents of words and phrases employed in the French army and navy and in the construction of ships and material. Each "locution" or phrase following the basic word receives a separate paragraph instead of being made part of one solid paragraph wearying to the eye and trying the patience of the one looking for a particular meaning. Alphabetical arrangement also adds to the convenience

of the book. The author, whose work shows evidence of study and careful discrimination, gives thanks for assistance to Col. Peter S. Michie, of the Military Academy; Major William A. Simpson, of the adjutant-general's department; Capt. John R. Williams and Lieut. I. N. Lewis, of the artillery; Capt. J. E. Kuhn, of the engineers, and Lieut. E. B. Cassatt, of the cavalry, and Mr. Wilfred Stevens, of the adjutant-general's office. To cite only several of many excellences we note the many meanings given to "cheval" (horse) and "colonne" (column). We have had occasion to use this lexicon and find it gives meanings wanting in the general French-English dictionaries.

We referred some time ago to the popularity of khaki and now we observe that it has entered the sacred domain of art. The "St. James Gazette" of London says: "In a northern suburb I noticed that several statues which adorn certain villa gardens have been painted khaki. This morning, within a comparatively small area, I perceived two Mercurys, a Laocoon group, an Achilles, an Aphrodite and a Hercules, all resplendent in the popular hue."

No well regulated household should be without Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters.

BORN.

COLLINS.—At the home of her mother, Mrs. Col. J. J. Van Horn, Delaware, Ohio, to the wife of Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 5th U. S. Inf., a daughter, May 24, 1900.

MARRIED.

KELLOGG-TAYLOR.—At Poughkeepsie, New York, June 2, 1900, Lieut. Edward Stanley Kellogg, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Wendle Taylor, daughter of the late Major Frank E. Taylor, U. S. A.; and niece of Captains Robley Evans and Henry C. Taylor, U. S. N.

TUPES-KILROY.—In Grace Church, New York, June 5, 1900, Lieut. Herschee Tupes 1st Inf. to Miss Madeline Kilroy.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—At New York City, May 30, 1900, William Cullen Brewster, father of the wife of Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U. S. N.

FOLLETT.—At Arcadia, Missouri, Mr. J. B. Follett, May 24, 1900, the father of Mrs. Bradley, wife of Capt. A. E. Bradley, Medical Department, U. S. A.

GODFREY.—Killed in action 25 miles east of San Miguel di Maripomo, Philippines, June 3, 1900, Capt. George J. Godfrey, Company A, 22nd Inf., in the 39th year of his age, beloved and only son of George J. and Catherine A. Godfrey, of 516 East 120th st., New York city, and Westerleigh, Staten Island.

O'MALLEY.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, May 23, 1900, A. A. Surg. William H. O'Malley, U. S. A.

PHILLIPS.—At New York City, June 3, Samuel M. Phillips, late of the 22d and 122d Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

RICHARDSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1900, Mrs. G. H. Richardson, wife of A. A. Surg. Geo. H. Richardson, U. S. A.

SCOTT.—At Wallingford, Conn., May 29, 1900, P. A. Surg. Horace B. Scott, U. S. N., retired.

SCHOCH.—May 27th, at Newark, N. J., James Wilson Schoch, proprietor of the "Newark Sunday Call," and father of the wife of Lieut. Melvin Weston Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav.

SHERMAN.—At Mansfield, Ohio, June 5, 1900, Mrs. Sherman, wife of former Secretary of State Sherman.

TISDALE.—At Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, Lieut. R. D. Tisdale, U. S. N.

TYLER.—At Vallejo, Cal., May 18, 1900, Lieut. Hanson R. Tyler, U. S. N., retired.

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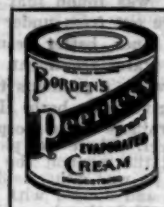
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The Manila "Freedom" reports a story as coming from the interior of Pangasinan, P. I., to the effect that an old native priest tells the native women to have no relations with the Americans, and that if they marry a colored soldier they will give birth to mules, and the offspring of the white American soldier would be an elephant. It is said that this announcement filled the ignorant native women with terror of the Americans.

Discussing the March health report of the city, the "Freedom" of Manila said: "The cleaning process to which the city has been subjected has reduced the death rate so that it compares most favorably with any city in the Orient. There is no largely populated section in the East that has the facilities of the health department of Manila for the accurate computation of the mortality. It is impossible for anybody to be interred unless a death certificate is secured and a record made of it at the department. In this way the report cannot be more correct and reliable. Estimating the population of Manila at 400,000, the death rate per thousand for March was 25.87. For February it was 28.32, a reduction in March of 3.55. To effect this during the greatly heated season is a compliment to the work of the health and sanitary departments. There were 881 deaths in March against 887 in the 28 days of February. During the month there was activity in the use of the hose in all the different affected districts and a general cleaning out of filth resulted. At first the application of water to the affected places was not appreciated to any great degree by the Filipinos, but there was no way out of it. They grumbled, but the health authorities were firm, and now very little difficulty is encountered in the work. In many cases the natives give a great deal of assistance."

Mr. King has introduced a resolution in the House directing the President to issue a proclamation to the people of Cuba stating that it is the purpose of the United States to turn over the control and government of the island to its inhabitants as soon as a civil government is formed by them. The President is also requested to call a constitutional convention in Havana for the first Monday in July, 1900, to adopt a constitution for the island. When the government is formed under the constitution the President is directed to withdraw all United States troops from Cuba.

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The story of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from May 5, 1863, to May 5, 1864, is continued in Series 1, Volume 9 of the official records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, published under the direction of Secretary of the Navy Long, by Prof. Edward K. Rawson, U. S. N., Superintendent of Naval Records, and Mr. Charles W. Stewart. The volume contains a number of illustrations, diagrams and sketches.

"The Storming of Stony Point, Midnight July 15, 1779," by Henry P. Johnson, A. M., professor of history in the College of the City of New York, published by James T. White, New York, is the fullest account of this Revolutionary exploit on the Hudson which has appeared, and contains much new information and data. In addition to illustrations and portraits a rare map is a feature of the work, which is one of a number on Revolutionary history by the same author.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have added to their "Heroes of the Nations" series an excellent illustrated volume on "Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England," by Charles Firth, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford. In the "Story of the Nations" series by the same publishers appears "Modern Italy," from

1748 to 1806, by Pietro Orsi, professor of history in the R. Liceo Foscari, Venice; translated by Mary Alice Vialla.

Paul Laurence Dunbar dedicates his latest volume, "The Strength of Gideon," and other stories, "To my good friend and teacher, Captain Charles B. Stivers (U. S. A., retired)." Published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. These stories of negro life and character show Mr. Dunbar's knowledge of his own race, as well as his skill as a writer.

Orlando J. Smith, in "The Coming Democracy," published by the Branden Company, New York, advances some novel ideas as to possible improvements in the American system of government, and the need for such improvements.

The Ashcroft Manufacturing Company of New York publishes an interesting and well-bound illustrated catalogue of the numerous articles manufactured at their steam guage works, which have been in operation since 1851.

The article by Nikola Tesla in the excellent June number of the "Century" is one of the most notable contributions ever made to that magazine. Mr. Tesla, who has for years been working at the larger bearings of the electrical problem, announces half a dozen discoveries which he has recently made and presents, in photographic illustration for the first time, his teleautomaton and striking views of experiments with electrical forces of the greatest voltage and frequency ever produced. Incidentally to the discussion of the principles involved, Mr. Tesla touched upon related questions:

the copper, aluminum and iron industries, liquid air, power from tides, atmospheric nitrogen as a fertilizer, naval armament, wireless telegraphy and the transmission of power without wires, which he now regards as assured by his recent experiments.

"Our Dumb Animals," says that since the relief of Kimberly Gen. Roberts has lost over 11,000 horses; 30,000 American horses are reported as having been contracted for by the British Government for service in South Africa.

An "International Geography," by seventy authors, edited by Hugh Robert Mill, D. Sc., fellow of many geographical societies, is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. It is made up on the novel plan of having each section written by a specialist or recognized authority of high standing, space being allotted according to the size and importance of the countries described. As the work appears first in English, English-speaking nations are treated somewhat more fully than the rest, but without the excessive prominence given to the native country by books intended only for school use. Each author has written in the language most familiar to him, his article being translated into English for incorporation in the book. The volume has over a thousand pages and nearly five hundred illustrations and diagrams.

Series IV., Vol. I., which has just appeared, of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, published under the direction of the Secretary of War by Brig-Gen. Fred. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension Office, and Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley, contains correspondence, orders, etc., from Dec. 20, 1860, to June 30, 1862.

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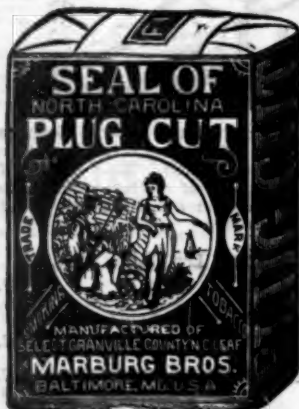
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